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A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ELEVATOR AND GRAIN INTERESTS.

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VOL. XLIII

431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1925

NO. 9

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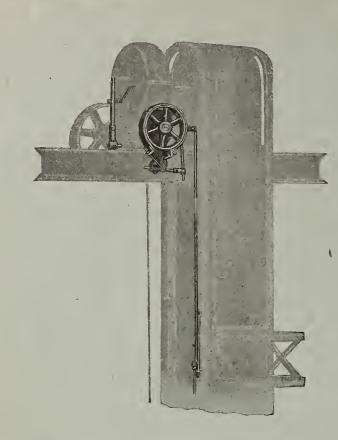
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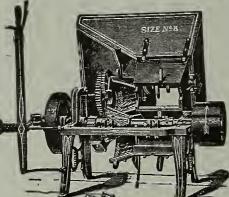
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Movement of Grain and Hay During the Year 1923

| | Receipts | | Shipme | Shipments | |
|-------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| Corn | 17,975,000 | bushels | 12,524,000 | bushels | |
| Oats | 12,080,000 | bushels | 10,670,000 | bushels | |
| Wheat | 6,131,000 | bushels | 3,927,000 | bushels | |
| Rye | 383,000 | bushels | 331,000 | bushels | |

The following Receivers and Shippers are members of Indianapolis Board of Trade

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Mighty Good Consignment Service

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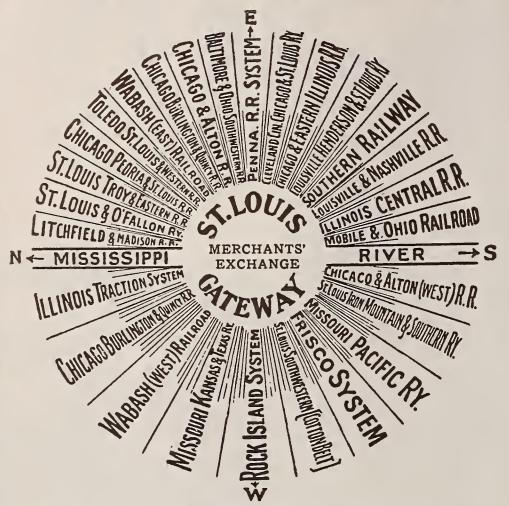
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Morse Silent Chain Drives are installed in a very large number of the terminal elevators in the United States and Canada because they represent the best drive obtainable for this class of work. They are positive as gears, flexible as belts, and more efficient than either. Moreover, they run cool, clean and quiet, require little attention, and are particularly adaptable where short centers are imperative. Morse engineers are always at your service in planning a suitable elevator drive.

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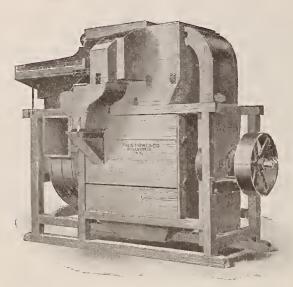
"Eureka"-"Invincible"

Grain

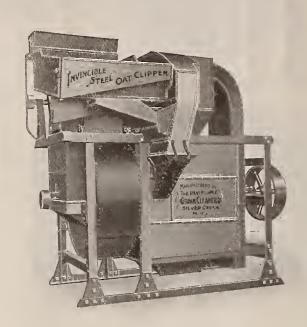
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STANDARD CONSTRUCTION OAT CLIPPER



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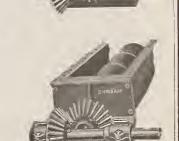
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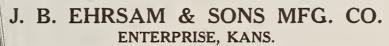






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We also dried about fifty thousand bushels of wheat during the wheat harvest. Some of this wheat contained as high as twenty-four per cent moisture. The test weight of the wet wheat averaged from fifty-three to fifty-four pounds and after drying the test weight had been raised averaging from fifty-eight to fifty-nine pounds, grading No. 2 Hard.

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Yours very truly,
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It Begins Where the Steam Drier Left Off

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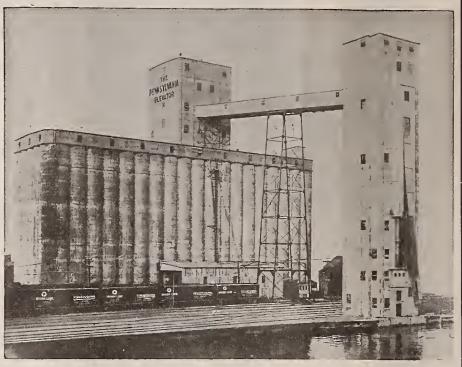
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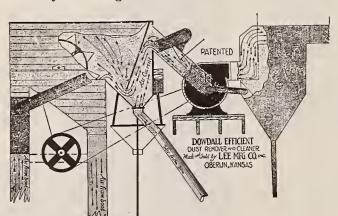
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Buenos Aires Elevator Co. Buenos Aires, Argentina Capacity 750,000 Bushels Completed 1920



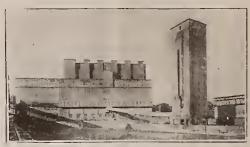
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Capacity 2,600,000 Bushels
Completed 1912



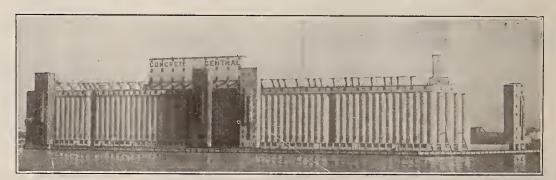
Sydney Terminal Elevator Sydney, Australia Capacity 6,400,000 Bushels Completed 1921



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cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

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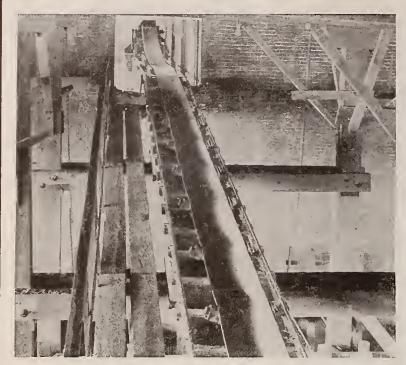
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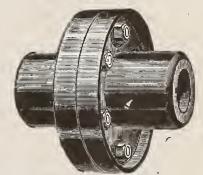
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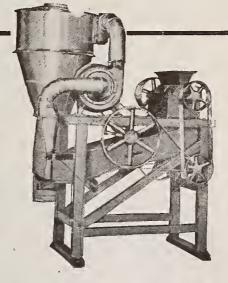
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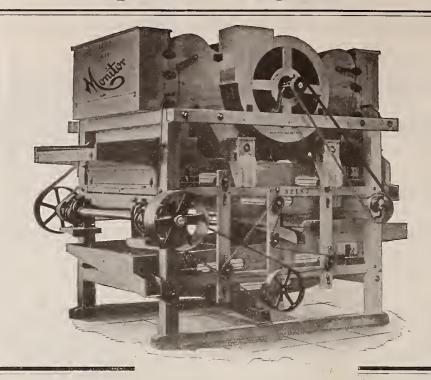
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 15, 1925

NO. 9

New Elevator and Feed Mill Erected in West

Sunset Milling Company Adds Its New Storage Unit and Mill to Growing Feed Industry in Los Angeles, Calif.

HE volume of trade in grain at the Pacific houses. The building, like others belonging to the end, this building has a large basement, as well as toward larger volume, and very likely can be ex- as near being absolutely fireproof as can be man- bins, giving a storage capacity of approximately pected to maintain this trend. The flow of popu- aged using all available modern safeguards. These 100,000 bushels. The feed plant is equipped with lation has always been westward and each time feat as were carefully worked out by the engi- the most modern equipment for the manufacturing the Census Bureau determines the center of popuneers, and while economy was duly observed in of dairy feed, chicken feed, and like products. For

that direction. Consistent with this inclination, there has been a development of all sorts of activity in the West. The favorable climatic conditions in California have drawn large numbers of people to that part of the country, and the influx has created necessity for more and more industrial activity.

Among the various commercial enterprises that have gained favor in the West, as additional marketing facilities have been evolved, are dairying and poultry raising. The live stock and poultry industries have provided the incentive for feed producing plants. The freight expense of shipping feeds into the area can be greatly reduced or eliminated by converting the raw products to mixed feeds nearer at hand. Accordingly, there have come to be numerous feed manufacturing plants in and about Los Angeles. Some of these are comparatively small units; others commenced in a moderate manner and in time grew to more imposing size. The quantity of wheat shipped into Los Angeles gives some idea of the amount used. In January of the present year 313 cars were reported received by the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, a marked increase over the corresponding month in 1924, which showed 230 cars.

A new grain elevator in this vicinity which was recently brought to a structural finish is that of the Sunset Milling Company, located at East Fourth and Clarence Streets, in Los Angeles. The machinery

N. Hazen, of Denver, Colo., included feed grinders and blenders in addition to regular elevator equip- which measures 50 feet 6 inches in length, 56 feet carrying out their object. ment. The storage plant was erected at cost of something over \$100,000.

ing, surrounded on two sides by two-story ware of 112 feet overall. On account of the feed mill Sunset Milling Company is located. Business so

Coast has had a steady increase for a long company, is built of reinforced concrete. It com- first and second floors. time back. It is still showing a tendency plies strictly with the local building code and is

There are 21 small overhead bins and eight deep lation it is seen to have moved a little farther in the work, there was no essential expense spared the convenience of employes the plant has been

furnished with an employes' elevator, as well as a fireproof stairway.

The warehouses are made in two parts, one of which is 146 teet long and 77 feet wide, with a height of 37 feet 31/2 inches, and the other of which is 56 feet by 20 feet 6 inches, height the same as the first. They have full basement in each case and first and second floors. These large warehouses were built to take care of a future flour mill, additional provisions for which were also borne in mind in laying out the elevator unit.

The freight elevator furnished for the warehousing end of the business is an upto-date one. The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., installed the transmission, and the twohigh roller mill, 9 by 24 size. There is a Bar-Nun Grinder and a 12 by 30 Allis Barley Crusher. Other machinery furnished from the same source includes a barley steamer, the boiler, motor and the employes' elevator already referred to.

The newly constructed units give the plant a very pleasing appearance, and the mill and elevator represent a valuable addition to the industries of Los Angeles. The Burrell Engineering & Construction Company, of Chicago, Ill., handled the work of erecting the new buildings, and in planning the buildings they were desirous of combining a maximum efficiency with an economical construction program which would provide a completed

and equipment, installed under the supervision of in arranging for the means to avoid fire hazards. plant of first class appearance. The results of The feed plant and elevator are in a building their effort indicate that they were successful in

As stated above, the market for this kind of This is surmounted by a cupola 30 feet by 50 feet product is constantly widening and it is making This feed plant elevator is housed in one build- 6 inches and 23 feet high, which gives a height a marked advance in just the area in which the



NEW ELEVATOR OF THE SUNSET MILLING COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

the other way, and has a height of 89 feet 7 inches.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

far handled by the concern has been highly satisfactory, and a continuation of the business, which will no doubt experience the logical increases of the future, should prove consistently profitable. Prepared feeds have come to be a necessity and the campaigns for educating the farmer which were carried on in the past have been productive of concrete results in the way of a full appreciation of the value of feeds that will achieve definite results.

BRITISH INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY

As England and her dominions make up one of the largest agricultural areas in the world, government investigations from time to time into various phases of the grain market are probably to be expected.

In fact, investigations of this nature have occurred with such regularity that the Royal Commission on Food Prices has been established and now ranks as a permanent, or at least a semi-permanent, institution. Its jurisdiction extends, as the name indicates, to inquiries not only as to grain problems, but to any public food problem such as the meat packing industry, for example, may present.

With Sir Auckland Geddes as chairman, the Commission is at present accumulating much evidence on all sides of the grain situation in the United Kingdom. The object of the present investigation into all the phases of grain handling from the farm to the mill and consumer, is to acquire information from which various legislative remedies may be proposed. To this end, grain dealers, brokers, and men such as E. M. Wise, formerly principal assistant secretary to the Ministry of Food, have been called before the Commission and requested to present information.

A digest of the material thus far placed before the Commission reveals nothing sensational, and in general tone the reports are so far sympathetic toward the present marketing system in general, and averse to legislation based on untried theories. In G. F. S. Broomhall's statement before the investigating body, it is interesting to find that in studying the cost of transporting, handling and selling imported wheat, he estimates that the profits payable to middlemen amount to only 1½ cents per bushel.

On the other side of the question, however, is E. F. Wise, spokesman of the Independent Labor-Party. He has a definite plan for the marketing of wheat and corn which he says would make for the "elimination of the very wasteful margins between producer and consumer." The plan in question though which is aimed primarily at speculation on the exchanges did not meet with any approval from the commission members. Sir Auckland Geddes summed up the reasons for their disapproval of any such plan in the following words:

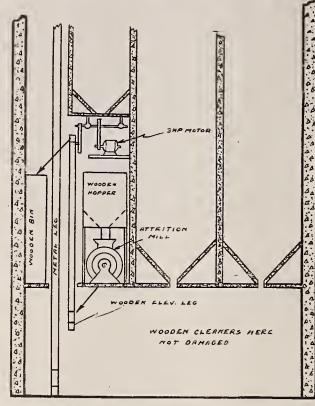
"We have had quite a body of public evidence that, on the average, speculation has the effect of putting wheat into this country rather more cheaply than we would get it if there were no speculation." He remarked that he thought speculation, on the whole, had an influence usually in the downward direction, and added that he could see no benefits to be derived from such a plan as Mr. Wise proposed nor from any further rhetoric on the subject of speculation.

PROPER CARE AND FIRE PREVENTION

Fire resistive elevators are fire resistive only when they contain no combustible material and when they are kept clean. The illustration shown herewith is from a sketch of the construction of the feeding grinding equipment in the reinforced concrete elevator of the Forbes Equity Exchange, Forbes, N. D.

The report received by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau showed that during the afternoon

the electric motor was taken down for repairs and the following morning fire was discovered. It is the assumption that fire smoldered in the dust for some time before breaking out. The wood hoppers and wood leg were destroyed. A window in the cupola was open and this created a draft, as a result of which, several sections of the metal



EQUIPMENT IN FORBES (N. D.) EQUITY EXCHANGE

leg were warped, requiring them to be replaced. The cupola apparently contained a considerable amount of dust and although there was very little combustible material there, evidence showed considerable heat. Practically all the wire glass windows were cracked by the heat from the burning dust. The bin tops were of reinforced concrete with tight fitting manhole covers and the damage to the grain was, therefore, slight. The fire loss to the plant amounted to something over \$3,000, and caused the loss of several days' operation. "This proves," says the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, "that fire resistive elevators must be fire resistive in every particular and clean at all times to justify their classification as fire resistive."

SOFT CORN STUDIED

In the northern belt of states, such as the Dakotas, corn is often caught by frost, and the soft corn resulting is more of a problem than in their neighbor states to the south.

The South Dakota State College Experiment Station has studied the value left in frosted corn and has published the results of the tests along this line in its Bulletin 210.

The most marked change that takes place in corn that has been frosted is the loss of the more important protein elements. In corn that is only slightly frosted however, and has a delayed maturity, the loss is negligible, although it is hard



THE WAY CORN GROWS IN NEBRASKA

R. C. Johnson of Seward, Neb., standing In his cornfield, where the
corn grows tall.

to tell from the outward appearance of the ear about the severity of the frost.

The experiments showed that the total loss of protein through halted maturity by frost or hail was small, but it is pointed out that corn is extremely low in protein normally and that even a small reduction in the desirable proteins, globulin and glutelin, will considerably impair its value on the feed lot.

It was found that in the frosted corn the albumin content was in all cases higher than in the normal corn tested. But an albumin increase in this carbohydrate grain is, of course, of questionable value.

ARGENTINA BUYS KANSAS SEED

Of all the varieties of Hard Red Winter Wheat, the Kanred seed seems to be the world traveler of the family. It will be remembered that the first of this grain to be introduced in this country was a Crimean strain obtained from Russia through the United States Department of Agriculture. The credit for its development belongs largely to the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Enough of this seed to plant about 7,000 acres was recently bought by the Argentine Republic, the order being cabled through the Argentine Embassy at Washington, by Dr. T. A. Le Breton, former embassador to the United States and now Minister of Agriculture at Buenos Aires. Under the direction of Dr. Le Breton, samples of this seed from the United States were tested in Argentine soil and climate and as the results were promising this order for 200 tons was placed. The seed was purchased from a private grower in Kansas through the Kansas station.

The Argentine Department of Agriculture frequently obtains small quantities of improved varieties of oats, peanuts, and forage plants, as well as wheat. If the experimenting shows the seed to be well adapted to Argentine conditions, further quantities are recommended to growers.

JAPAN NEEDS ELEVATORS

It is rather a general impression that the Japanese business man is more progressive than the Chinese merchant and that China as a rule "goes to school" to Japan for its lessons in taking up Western ideas. In one instance however, the Chinese have shown a special shrewdness of their own, and it has not been until the last year that Japan has wakened to the advantage of the method and followed its neighbor's example.

The instance has to do with bulk shipments of wheat from the United States and Canada. Until the spring of 1924, all Japan bound wheat was sacked at the American ports, thereby increasing its cost to the importers. The reason for this was that a trial shipment of American hard wheat was sent out in bulk from Portland and arrived at the islands in poor condition. After that, the Japanese importers insisted on sack shipments.

The Chinese on the other hand developed bulk handling of grain from the same ports successfully and this finally came to the attention of the Japan importers with the result that they fell in line behind the Chinese and for the past season the bulk shipping has been very successful.

At the port of entry in the East, the wheat is handled quite differently from the way it is unloaded in an American harbor. Coolies are sent into the hold and shovel the grain into ton baskets which are lined with heavy canvas. The ship's derrick swings the loaded baskets into lighters also insured against water by thick canvas linings. If the wheat is for storage it goes to the Customs compound, or as the lighters are of small draught they can move the cargo direct to the flour mills.

Since this system has been developed into a feasible one, and one that does away with the extra expense of sacking, imports from America to Japan will undoubtedly increase. An increased tonnage is further promised by the fact that Japan shows a decided preference for the hard American

March 15, 1925

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wheat, readily available to Western ports such as Portland and Vancouver. The Japanese mills are rapidly becoming familiar with the wheat grades and better methods of grinding. They take a keener interest in quality flour now than ever before and demand a good grain for their rolls.

Naturally the increased exports will call for greater storage facilities. Even now there is a modern design.

recognized need for elevator facilities to receive the bulk wheat. The recent earthquake in Tokio temporarily upset plans for the construction of a large elevator of the American type, but other building at wheat ports is progressing. Near Yokahoma a flour mill has been completed with a storage capacity of 75,000 bushels. The bins are of cement, and the entire mill is of a thoroughly

State Laws for the Elevator Man

Second Article in the Series on Regulations Under Which Grain is Stored and Handled in All States Which Have Enacted Such Laws By H. A. HARING

State.

ELEVATOR CHARGES

The statutes as to discrimination are surprisingly uniform. The elevator that poses as "public" is required to receive for storage all grain offered that is in condition suitable for storage, without favoritism, so far as the capacity of the house will permit. The statutes use the expression "capacity," but the supervising officials have found it necessary to interpret this as "working capacity." In many instances this is founded on court decisions.

It is contemplated, for country elevators, that the warehousemen shall reserve, also, capacity for his cash grain business. In Minnesota, the "working capacity" is lawfully one-half of the rated capacity of the house; in Oregon and Washington, two-thirds; in Montana, three-fourths. For other states, definite regulation has not been encountered, it being left to the more elastic method of "circumstances alter cases."

The states tend to follow the early leadership of Illinois in demanding an annual filing of elevator charges, with provision that "said rates shall not be increased during" the following year. While this rule is not found in absolutely every state, a rule is general that the elevator man shall "keep exposed conspicuously a copy of his current schedule of charges." The Federal licensee must thus post his rates "in the principal office where receipts are deliverable." The Minnesota elevator (country type) must tack them up "in a protected place in the driveway to the grain warehouse"; in Oklahoma this must be "at a place to be designated by the State Commissioner"; elsewhere "conspicuous" is allowed to define itself, although not a few states attach the qualifying word "convenient." Several, as South Dakota, stipulate that the current charges shall be "plainly" printed on the receipt or scale ticket.

In addition to posting the schedule at the elevator, a not infrequent rule is that publication shall be made, at specified time, in a newspaper of general circulation. In Kansas, as one example, the statute says:

The owner of any terminal warehouse located in this state shall be required, during the first week of July of each year, to publish in one or more newspapers (daily, if there be such) published in the city or village in which such terminal public warehouse is situated a table or schedule of rates for the storage of grain in his warehouse for the ensuing year.

Oregon and Washington also set the publication date as the first week of July, as Kansas does, while Minnesota and South Dakota make it the first week of September, and Missouri names a week in January.

although, in one case at least, evidence showed that the customer knew of the increase. The court, however, held that inasmuch as the law had not been complied with the new rate was unlawful, and, accordingly, not collectible. This merely illustrates how technical omission lays the elevator man open to liability that he does not suspect. When a case gets into court, it is the privilege of the opposition to array every conceivable legal point against the elevator man, and, as all know from experience, such technicalities more often control judicial decision than the facts

have set a maximum for the elevator man's charges. The following illustrate these regulations, although the list is not complete for all states:

Receiving, Number of Storage, after

| | weighing, de- storag | |
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| | livering, in- cluding | |
| | | ng and cents per |
| | cents per char | rges, busnel |
| | bushel. | |
| Kansas, local | c 15 | 1c for each 15 days, |
| | | for 6 months there- |
| | | after %c each 15 |
| | | days. |
| Terminal11/4 | c 10 | \$1.25 per day. |
| Minnesota, local | c ("immediate 3 | |
| | delivery"). | |
| | c (flaxseed 5c)15 | |
| Terminal 1½ | c (does not in- 15 clude insurance) | \$1.30 per day. |
| Montana | c ("immediate 3 | |
| montana | delivery"). | |
| 4 | c (flaxseed 5c) 15 | \$1.30 per day. |
| Nebraska11/ | c (ex-wagons 15 | \$1.30 per day. |
| | c (ex-cars) 15 | |
| North Dakota | 2 c 20 | ½c each 15 days, but not to exceed 5c for 6 months. |
| | | |

REGISTRATION OF RECEIPTS

Five states provide for registration of their terminal elevator receipts (Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon and Washington). Similar registration is effected through the registrar department of the trading exchanges at nearly every market whereon futures are handled. The procedure is familiar to the trade.

Registration, too, is a part of the various forms of farm granary warehouse legislation that arose following 1921. In this manner Nebraska, Montana, Iowa, Missouri and Idaho have on their statute books provisions for registration of such farm receipts either with the county clerk or the warehouse inspection department, the receipt thereupon to have the value of a chattel mortgage. lnasmuch as none of these farm granary statutes (except in Iowa to a very limited extent) has become effective, this method of registration has not yet been tested.

TIME LIMIT FOR GRAIN STORAGE

A feature of the newer legislation is to set a limit of time beyond which grain may not be stored. These measures are really for protection of the elevator man. It is clearly unreasonable that his elevator receipts should be outstanding for years at a time without settlement of accruing charges. If the tales of elevator men are to be believed (sometimes supported by the evidence of their records) hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat are lodged with elevators, for which receipts have been outstanding for seven and eight years, and a large number since 1921 when the price Two instances, in the courts, have been found tumbled. Accumulated charges have run so long the elevator man the right to advance his charges, grain, probably more than the owner's equity after allowing for advances and borrowings.

The Minnesota law of 1923 is a sample of the recent enactments of this character. It provides that each country elevator receipt shall contain a statement that "this grain is received, insured and stored to July 31 following, (unless it is shelled corn when the date shall be March 31 following deiivery), and the terms expressed in the body of this receipt shall constitute due notice to the holder thereof of the expiration of the storage period" In this manner, settlement of warehouse charges is compelled at least once a year. In Minnesota, under the new law, the elevator man's bond ex-In the matter of charges, a number of states pires each July 31, exactly when the storage con-

tracts mature. It is provided, in the law, that the bond does not extend or cover receipts that overlap July 31. The receipt holder therefore forfeits the protection of the bond if he neglects to turn in his receipt. It is not, of course, necessary always to remove the grain, the intention being merely to permit the elevator man to renew the agreement for storage by issuance of a new receipt and collection of accrued charges on the old one.

Elevator men can help themselves by urging similar legislation for other states. At the present time, such a time limit obtains in California, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and Washington. A similar requirement is a part of the necessary rules for any warehouse operating under the Federal Act.

INSURANCE OF STORED GRAIN

Each elevator man knows his own practices in the matter of insurance risk. He probably operates in accordance with the law of his state, at least so far as this is known to him. And yet, as receipts travel far from home, no item is so unsatisfactory as that of insurance. Bankers who rediscount elevator paper have urged uniformity, but so long as we have 48 states passing 48 varieties of laws variation is likely to continue. Progress is, however, noticeable. It is now pretty generally required that the elevator receipt shall distinctly state whether the grain is insured or not.

Illinois still leaves the insuring to the owner of the grain. Nebraska and Montana have statutes that are exceedingly indefinite, while the North Dakota law makes trouble (it requires the warehouseman to insure and pay for the premium him-

More, however, than the law's requirement is the need of knowing whether insurance has actually been procured or not. The bank is not satisfied to loan on a country receipt which states that the grain is insured. The bank wants possession of the insurance policy as a document for the loan, in exactly the manner that terminal elevator receipts are protected,-policy for each elevator receipt for 85 per cent of value or more. For if the elevator man is, under the law, required to cover fully with insurance and if he fails to attend to the matter, he becomes liable as insurer. This is equally true where he is unable to secure ample insurance coverage. Should, however, fire or tornado come to destroy, the total value of grain in the elevator would wipe out the owner long before his net assets would cover the insurance he should have held. The receipt, therefore, which states that the grain is insured, quickly becomes valueless unless the insurance is in force.

One state, Oklahoma, under its new warehouse laws of 1923 has attempted to follow the two Carolinas with their cotton. In those two states, the warehouse department under blanket policies carries fire insurance for all the cotton in all the licensed warehouses of the state. By a system of weekly reports of quantities of cotton in store, the insurance in force is adjusted up and down as needed. Oklahoma aimed to do the same for grain. with insurance in the name of the state for ful! value. These laws have, however, been contested in the courts and the decisions are so complicated that it is not possible to state whether the insurance feature will operate or not, until the legislature corrects the enactments.

Elevator men might well study what cotton warehousemen have done during the last eight years in where failure to publish rates was held to deprive that they represent much of the value of the the matter of insuring their country warehouses. Cotton has been the most risky of farm staples, with the highest insurance cost. Nevertheless, the cotton warehousemen have achieved wonderful results in the matter of better protection. This is evidenced by lowered rates,— rate reductions not being granted by the underwriters from sentiment but only when justified by diminished hazards. The cotton warehouses have improved their warehouse housekeeping, they have segregated their risks to any one fire, they have signed iron-clad stipulations as to railroad cars on sidings and litter in the yards and smoking on the premises, etc. As a result, the cotton warehouses of country points today enjoy insurance ratings that were beyond conception eight or ten years ago. This re-

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fers to country storages, not to city or terminal cotton warehouses. The condition formerly was about as it is today with country elevators, whose risk is increased by neglect of exactly similar conditions, all of which might easily be remedied.

At the present time, the statutes as to insurance of grain in country elevators stand as follows:

California ...Grain to be fully insured against fire and tor-nado unless expressly stated otherwise in the receipt.

IdahoWarehouseman must carry insurance to full value for account of receipt holders, the cost to be included in the storage charges; the owner may, upon request, carry his own insurance, and if he so does, the fact is shown on the receipt.

IllinoisAt risk of owner who must do his own insur-

Iowa, farm...Must be fully insured and policies deposited with the Secretary of Agriculture.

BondedWarehouseman must keep insured for full value.

KansasMust be fully insured against fire and tornado, the statute saying: "and fallure to do so shall make the warehouseman liable for the same on his bond."

Minnesota ...Country elevators must insure for full value; terminals not.

NebraskaStatute appears to be silent, except that in nam-ing maximum lawful charges insurance is im-plied in stating that charges named are to cover insurance. For Farm Grain Warehouse system the receipt holder is oblinsured against fire and tornado. obliged to keep

Montana For Farm Warehouses owner must insure to full value before negotiating the receipt. (This statute not in effect).

No. Dakota...An amendment to the grain laws was adopted in 1923 which requires the warehouseman to insure for full value at his own expense for account of the owner.

Oklahmoa ... Warehouseman must insure to full value and shall not issue his receipt until coverage is in effect; for the State System full insurance is provided under blanket policies in name of the

Federal Warehouseman upon request of owner must insure to extent requested; if unable to procure, he must notify owner by werd of mouth or by telephone or telegraph (at his own expense); receipt must state as to insurance.

Warehouseman must post conditions under which he will provide insurance.

For terminal elevators in-inspection and out-inspection is required, and, with some states, similar inspection and grading is provided for country elevators, either optionally or under compulsion. The liability of the elevator man for damage to grain in store is also rather uniformly covered in the statutes. Such states as have enacted laws in this matter tend to follow the rule worked out by the grain exchanges, the principal variation occurring only in method of notifying the owner and time allowed him for removing his damaged grain, etc. Every state, too, has some manner of report for the elevator man, weekly or monthly or annually. These may vary from "such items as may be required" as Oklahoma makes it, to "fully itemized report of all transactions" as in Minnesota, but in general the elevator is expected to report each kind and grade of grain into and out of store, with balances on hand. Many states require, in addition, a statement as to the value of each item. The states, in these particulars, show very little variety of requirement.

PROTECTING THE ELEVATOR FROM LIGHTNING

Elevators are usually isolated buildings and the country house is generally the highest building in the vicinity. The lightning danger is an important one to the elevator operator, and the time of the year is approaching when it is most necessary to guard against it. Authorities are agreed that the ideal method of protection would be to construct set over the building, the wires or rods being close together and grounded. Such an arrangement is, of course, impossible, though a completely ironclad building, if grounded, approaches the idea.

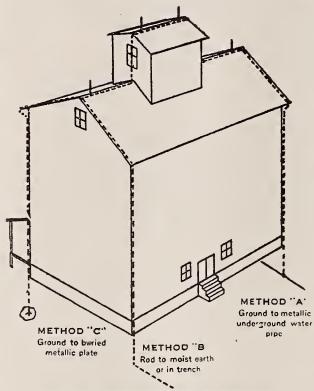
In the case of a metal clad building, grounding is required at each corner; and conductors should be run from the ground connection and attached for about four feet of their length to the metal siding. The connection between the conductor and the metal siding should be made by means of copper clamps and the end of the conductor fanned out and securely soldered. For conductors a length of standard lightning rod cable or No. 2 (B. & S. gauge) copper wire may be used. If wire is used all insulation should be stripped from it.

The use of air terminals or "points" at the ridge

terminals should be installed at the highest point, and secured to the roof by clamping and soldering. At each corner of the main building and of the cupola, and every 25 feet between such corners, there should be a bond between the metal siding and the roof. This bond should consist of a length of conductor sufficiently long to permit of a fourfoot connection at both ends. In bending the conductor over the eave a sharp bend is to be avoided, as lightning tends to follow a straight path.

The standards provided by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau in the case of frame buildings state that the conductors (or "rods") shall be of loosely woven or stranded copper cable. A conductor of this kind is necessary to allow for the strains and settling of the building, which might either break or tear loose a rigid rod. Conductors need not be insulated from the building. As few joints as possible should be used and all joints are to be made electrically and mechanically secure by means of copper connectors. Solder should not be used alone for making connections as it is liable to be melted by the heat of the lightning discharge.

The number of ground connections is determined by the number of air terminals or points used. When there are six or less terminals, two ground connections are sufficient, unless the building is "L" or "T" shaped, in which case three or possibly



HOW THE LIGHTNING RODS ARE GROUNDED

more, depending on the number of terminals used, niust be used. These ground connections should be located at corners which are diagonally opposite. When more than six but less than 12 air terminals are necessary, three ground connections must be provided with an additional connection for each five air terminals above the first 12.

In all cases it is preferable that the ground wire be attached to a water pipe, the connection being made at a point outside of the building. When the earth is permanently moist up to within a few feet of the top of the ground, the rod may be extended at least 10 feet in the ground. If ground plates are used, connecting to ground plates should a rodding system in the form of an inverted bowl be made by riveting and soldering, and the connection thoroughly protected against corrosion by painting. The ground plates are to be of copper and not less than No. 16 Stubb gauge, about three feet square and buried below the permanent moisture level with about two feet of crushed coke or charcoal above and below.

Dust collectors and metal spouts, including cob spouts, as well as any other metallic apparatus on the building, should be grounded. Spouts entering detached dust or cob houses should be grounded at their lower end just ahead of the point of entrance to the house.

In April, 1922, there appeared in the American ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE an article by Eugene Arms, on protection from lightning, in which were given numerous other suggestions along these

of the roof is recommended, and at least two such lines. The facts outlined herewith are supplementary to the others in the earlier issue and represent the most recent views on the subject.

NEW RECORDS IN VOLUME OF TRADING

The volume of trading in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade on February 6 was 125,561,000 bushels, which is the largest single day's trading so far recorded. Similarly, the total for all grain futures that day was 191,208,000 bushels, the largest up to that time since the war. In commenting on the above records, J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor of the Grain Futures Administration, says, "The totals in both instances are perhaps the largest in the history of the Board; however, early records are not available."

However, since that date the total trading in all grains reached a still higher figure—on February 11, 192,474,000 bushels. On the eleventh the volume in wheat was 106,099,000 bushels, so the record set the previous date still remains good on that item.

CEREAL BOYCOTT IN CHINA

In its effort to unify the taxation system, and do away with the playing of any favorites among the provinces, the Chinese Provincial authorities are encountering at least the usual amount of antagonism that comes with the revision of a tax of long standing. It is probable that in 1900 Manchurian cereal taxes might have been changed without much organized opposition, but today with the 1924 cereal harvest along the Chinese Eastern Railway totaling over 23 billion pounds, it is readily seen that any Government dealing with cereal grain problems summons widespread interest.

In the western section alone, of the territory served by the Chinese Eastern Railway, the grand total for the cereal harvest last year was 582,700,000 puds. The largest total for one cereal is that of beans, 158,500,000 puds. The other totals are as follows: Italian millet, 125,400,000 puds; kaoliang, 115,900,000 puds; millet, 51,200,000 puds; wheat, 34,700,000 puds; other cereals, 97,000,000

The exportable part of this harvest amounted to 157,000,000 puds, showing an increase over 1923 exports of nearly 40,000,000 puds, and a 25,000,000 pud increase over the 1922 amount. (A pud equals 40 pounds).

The substitution of a consumption tax on cereals in place of the old export tax is the specific grievance which the produce dealers around Kirin. a Manchurian province, say is the cause of their organizing a boycott on cereals. As allies in the boycott, the produce dealers are fortunate in having the farmers, who are especially aroused over the production tax which is now levied on the harvest at the markets. From certain reports, however, it appears that the sore spot is in the complex formalities attendant on the payment of the tax, rather than in the tax itself.

HULLESS OATS SHOW FAVOR-ABLE RESULTS

Strains of hulless oats have been the subject of some experiment in the last three seasons at the South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings. These strains have been recommended usually for growing for the purpose of making feed, especially for young animals. They have given satisfaction as a substitute for oatmeal, especially for young pigs. The experiment station has issued Bulletin 205, which deals chiefly with some tentative statements concerning Fowlds' Hulless Oats, which is named for the individual who developed it.

Replies received from nine growers who had crops of hulless oats indicated that they felt that the yield was slightly less than ordinary oats on a basis of bushels per acre, but they make up for it for the special purpose of feeding young animals by being free from hulls. The replies indicated

certain acreage of hulless oats for special purposes. None of the growers expressed the belief that hulless oats is any less hardy nor any less drought resistant nor any more likely to lodge than ordinary oats.

varieties, according to analyses made in the a general farm crop for all conditions.

higher yielding varieties of ordinary oats produced a larger yield of raw protein per acre than hulless oats both on a basis of the whole grains and on a basis of kernels (grains with hulls removed) as computed from analyses. The results of this one away in small space in the tool-chest "overflow." Samples of hulless oats contained a higher per- season, 1923, at Brookings would indicate that The mortise as laid out by the gauge-board as centage of raw protein than the whole grain of where hulless oats are produced they would be shown in Fig. 1, at A, B, C and D, together with ordinary varieties, but a lower percentage than the intended as a special feed for certain classes of kernels (grains with hulls removed) of the same animals, especially young animals, rather than as

Hints for the Elevator Millwright

"Big Bill" Davis Expounds Some New Methods to Help in Wood Working and "Laying Out" for Mortising

By OLD TIMER

OOK OUT, Bill, or you will dwindle away until the three winding strips would sight in aligncompanions as all hands were industriously emptying dinner buckets one fine day at Marston's Square Deal Elevator on Massaboag lake. William Davis, the 250-pound foreman millwright was affectionately called "Big Bill" by his gang of millwrights. His bucket was a big one, well filled, and the thoroughness with which he disposed of its contents had brought forth the chaffing above noted.

"Well," replied Big Bill with a twinkle in his eye, "if I do, I won't have as narrow escape from sewer drowning as you did, Slim, when you forgot to get out of the bathtub before you pulled the waste plug, and was nearly washed into the drain!" Under cover of the laugh which followed, Mr. Davis slipped away and took up again the laying out of some heavy timber for an addition to the elevator.

Southern pine timber-Long Leaf Yellow Pine-12x12 inches and from 30 to 50 feet long had to be mortised, tenoned and gained, and the layingout thereof was a considerable job. Mr. Davis had been "caught" once or twice on previous jobs, to his considerable confusion, so, before laying out a mortise or tenon on any of the big timbers, he first carefully tested that stick for "wind." That is, for twist in the timber since it had been sawed from the log.

Three "winding strips" were prepared for making such tests. Any straight strips of board will answer for winding strips, but Big Bill had made himself three mahogany strips 21/2 inches wide, 20 inches long and 34 inch thick. These strips had been carefully planed straight and square, and of equal widths, and especially was each strip made with both its ends of the same width. The value of a "winding strip" depends upon this equality. These strips had been heavily shellacked, and were carefully stored and cared for when not in use and therefore remained straight and true indefinitely. Mr. Davis, however, "allows" that were he to make himself another set of winding strips, that he would make them of aluminum instead of wood-even mahogany.

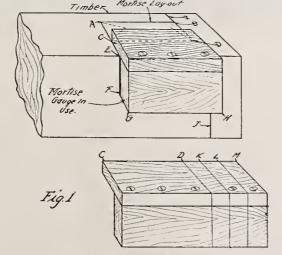
When the big timbers were "horsed up" for framing, Mr. Davis gave each the "once-over" and had the face side of each one placed uppermost so that when ready to lay out there was no turning over, or looking at the timbers in order to select the face side of each. So, upon approaching a timber to mark out the framing work thereupon, Mr. Davis would place one of his winding strips crosswise of the timber at either end, and the third strip in middle of the timber's length. Then, placing his eye at one end of the timber, and "squinting" the three winding strips, it was evident at a glance if the timber was twisted, or if it was crooked up and down. Perhaps two strips would be found in line with each other-the middle strip and one of the end ones-in which case, it was evident that one end only of the timber had a twist in it. By moving the middle winding strip toward the twisted end, and by sighting the strips in their new position, it was easy to determine just where the twist

In the instance described above, it was only necessary to "square up" the one twisted end of the timber, which was done by adzing or hewing and planing a spot at the twisted end of the timber

to a cart-load," teased one of his millwright ment with each other. The trued-up surface was then extended, if necessary, to include the lay-out of such mortise and tenon work as might be required. When both ends of the timber were found twisted, usually in opposite directions, then each end was "trued-up" until its winding strip sighted parallel with the middle strip.

> When necessary a second side of the timber would be "taken out of wind," and in some instances, where very accurate fitting was necessary, a third and even a fourth side would be taken out of wind. At the same time, tests would be made for squareness of the timber, the steel square being applied at the points where the winding strips were used. Usually, the second side would be dressed from the first side by square test only, but after the work had been completed, Mr. Davis had a way of rolling the timber a quarter way over and applying the winding strips to the second and third sides dressed. If the winding strip sighting showed "out" a bit upon the second side, it was evident that the squaring of the timber, from the first or face side, had not been done properly, and the man who did the job was given opportunity to explain that he "hadn't squared it but once."

> Occasionally, one of the big timbers would be found which was not straight, but which had a long, easy bend of an inch or so, from one end to the other. Timbers like this, Big Bill framed into such places that the other timbering would force the crooked one to lie straight when in place. But, when a short bend was found in a timber, a chalk line was snapped the length of the timber and the work side would be "faced" to a certain distance from that line, so they would be straight in line, no mat-



ter how much the timber surface might "come and go" between places where framing-in was to be

Mr. Davis had some ideas of his own about marking out of tenons and mortises. He had picked up these ideas here and there, and they were his now, although he didn't lay claim to having originated all of them. The old-time method of "laying-out" with a steel square, was too slow to suit Big Bill, so he made up some contraptions which he called "mortise-gauges," and made one for each width of mortise and width of "land" between mortise and face of timber.

Fig. 1 shows one of these handy little gauges.

that the growers are to continue to produce a agronomy laboratory by Professor Bushey. The It is merely two bits of boards screwed together at one edge. At first, Mr. Davis used to nail the gauge-boards together, but he found it preferable to put them together with screws so the gauges could be taken down when not in use, and packed the usual "witness" marks drawn from the four points mentioned.

The board is shown in position for drawing dotted line C D, that line being located at proper distance from corner of timber E, by the width of the narrow board of the gauge. The other side of the mortise, A B, was located by the wider portion of the gauge-board E F, the board being reversed for making line A B. The lines I, J, may be struck along a steel square, or along a bit of straight board placed against the end of the gauge-board and then the gauge removed and a pencil drawn along the tightly held bit of straight board giving a straight and accurate guide.

The board as shown in use, is specially made for a certain width and length of mortise, with a certain "land" width, which is predetermined by the narrower member of the gauge. With one of these gauge-boards, Big Bill would mark out mortises

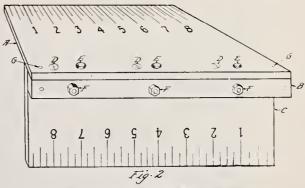


FIG. 2. ALUMINUM MORTISE GAUGE

and tenons so fast that his gang of framers were in constant despair of ever catching up with him. Later Mr. Davis developed a slightly different form of gauge-board as shown by the sketch in Fig. 1. This board was made precisely like the first board, save the length was extended to suit the longest mortise likely to be made, the line C D being extended as shown, and the additional length marked off into inch spaces as shown at K, L and M. With this longer gauge, both long and short mortises could be laid off with greater accuracy than with the shorter gauge.

Mr. Davis allows, however, that he has a scheme for a new mortise gauge-board, and that it will look something like the contraption shown by Fig. 2. He says it will be made entirely of aluminum—save for the brass screws-and will consist of three pieces, A, B, and C, of which A and C will be of sheet aluminum, while piece B is a bit of 3/4-inch square aluminum rod. Mr. Davis proposes to make two of the square rods, but may make them 12 inches long instead of 9, as shown by Fig. 1. It is proposed to make an indefinite number of pieces A and C. As many in fact, as there may be different widths of mortises and of "lands" between mortise and face of timber.

Each piece, A and B is to be drilled for countersunk-head machine screws as shown at D, D, D, and at E, E, so each plate will fit on either side of square piece B. The machine screws are to be fitted with "hex" nuts, and those are shown at F, F, F, which hold plate C in place. The double holes are necessary in order that a piece may be fastened in position either in place of plate A, or of plate C. In this manner, Mr. Davis can make up a mortise gauge to suit any possible requirements as to width of mortise or of land.

The graduations on the edge of each plate, enables any required length of mortise to be quickly laid down without having the use of either rule or steel square. Mr. Davis, however, adds a word of caution as to the making up of these gauges. He says, "Drill all the plates save one, from the square piece B as a drilling jig. This piece must be drilled through and from the first plate, or from a carefully made jig, drilled for a master jig, and so care-

fully laid off that each plate will fit anywhere and reverse upon either side of square rod B.

Also, it is necessary to make the holes a nice fit for the machine screws used with nuts for holding the plates. Mr. Davis "allows" that if stove-bolts must be used for the lack of machine screws, some well-fitting dowels should be inserted upon two sides of square rod B, as shown at G, G. Then, even if the stove bolts fail to fill their holes properly, the well-fitting dowels will hold the plates in exact location. As a closing argument for these gauges, Big Bill states that the only possible way of laying out a mortise wrongly by their use, is to "get hold of the wrong pencil!'

HOW DATE OF SOWING AFFECTS

To compare results obtained by sowing spring cereals at different dates, tests were made in 26 experimental fields in Norway, from 1919 to 1923. No date of seeding proved the best from every standpoint. The straw yield was generally the highest in the case of late-sown cereals, and the grain harvest is increased by early sowing. The conditions of temperature lengthen the period of germination and prolong the period between germi-

nation and heading in early sown cereals, but the period between heading and maturity is longer in late sown crops, especially if they belong to late varieties.

In reporting the results of these experiments the International Institute of Agriculture says that the grain was invariably of superior quality in early sown crops, as the water content of the seeds was lowest. The size of the grain did not vary in the May sowings, but grain of the crops sown on June 4 was in all cases much smaller. The greatest weight per bushel was obtained from early sowings and this weight decreased more rapidly than the quality with the latenes of the seeding. Early sown Spring wheat and barley produced grain rich in starch and poor in protein. In the case of the barley, the sum protein plus starch remained constant no matter at what date the seed was sown, but in late sown wheat (May 25 and June 4) this sum distinctly decreased on account of the frequently poor development of the grain, while the flour made from late sown wheat and rye had an unsatisfactory appearance and made poor quality

In making similar experiments in 1917-22 with two varieties of Winter rye and Winter wheat respectively, it was

found the more distinctly Winter variety of date. Winter wheat derived rather less benefit from early seeding. As a rule, the best results were obtained by sowing August 30. but the two later seedings produced nearly as good crops. The best results were obtained with the native variety of wheat when the seed was sown on August 23. In the case of both wheat and rye the native variety suffered less from lodging than the foreign variety, if sowing was deferred too the mill without a hitch. late.

MANITOBA POOL PLANS 100 **ELEVATORS**

Announcement was made February 27 by Manitoba wheat pool executives of the formation of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,000,000. The purpose of the company is to erect 100 elevators this year in Manitoba for the storage of wheat of contract signers.

It is said that Saskatchewan pool directors will organize a similar company with capital of \$2,500,-900 to build an elevator system in Saskatchewan. The Alberta wheat pool directors are satisfied

with the contract they have with the present elevator companies operating in Alberta.

The same date that these plans were announced, three wheat pools were reported in a Winnipeg exchange as mailing out second interim payment to shareholders of 35 cents a bushel. First payment, made in November, was \$1 a bushel, based on No. 1 Northern, Fort William. Final payment will be made in July. The wheat pool has about 12,000,000 bushels of wheat still unsold.

KANSAS PLANT ADDS TO STOR-AGE CAPACITY

Situated in the heart of the wheat producing country of Kansas, and flourishing on the excellent quality of grain which is being produced in that area, is the plant of the Robinson Milling & Elevator Company, Salina, Kan. This company started in business in January, 1919, with an elevator which had four tanks, and in the last year six more were added. They own and operate 14 country elevators with a total capacity of 250,000 bushels, which gives a combined capacity of 600,000 bushels for the plant at Salina and the country houses. In conjunction with these units is the flour mill which has a daily 24-hour capacity of 1,300 barrels.



ELEVATOR OF THE ROBINSON MILLING & ELEVATOR COMPANY, SALINA, KAN.

The elevator construction recently completed native rye produced the highest yield, almost was handled by the R. C. Stone Engineering Comwithout exception, when sown at the earliest pany of St. Louis, Mo., and it is a concrete job throughout. Since the site occupied by the establishment is on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe right-of-way and easily accessible to several other large railways of the West, the requisite transportation facilities may well be said to be amply provided. The feature of prompt and efficient delivery is successfully met, and in addition, no difficulty is experienced in getting necessary raw products to

> The 350,000-bushel elevator at Salina has six tanks and 19 bins. The receiving capacity is 20,000 bushels daily, and the shipping capacity is the same. The equipment includes a 3,000-bushel separator of the Eureka type.

> Electricity is used both for lighting and power, and the current is provided by a central station. In the plant there are 11 motors which give 160 horsepower. A belt drive is used, and electrical switches furnish operation control.

There are three belt conveyors, Goodrich and Empire, and two are located in the basement, with the remaining one upstairs. In all, about 600 feet of belt conveyors are in use. The unloading devices include a double automatic grain shovel, of the Ehrsam type. A Howe Hopper Scale is used.

All of the machinery is strictly modern and no expense was spared in getting the best equipment possible. Steel spouting is used.

Wheat only is handled in the elevator, and about 1,500,000 bushels represent the quantity passing through annually under normal operating conditions. Of course, the primary function of the company's elevator system is to provide a reliable and constant supply of wheat from which to draw in operating the Robinson mill at Salina.

The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the general appearance of the elevator, and the mill building which adjoins it extends considerably beyond the edge of the picture. Both units are of modern daylight construction and are well protected against fire and other hazards. The control in elevator operation is by electric switches and provision has been made for the utilization of various other labor saving devices.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING FIRE HAZARD

A recent elevator fire at Farmers Spur, Colo., has caused J. K. Mullen, president of the Colorado Milling & Elevator Company, of Denver, which owned the house, to make a suggestion to the insurance company. His recommendation is that every frame elevator should have openings on the side with heavy iron slides, so that in case of fire, if the men in charge were satisfied they could not save the elevator, or if there were great danger of losing it, they could open these slides. Then, if the elevator be full or nearly full of wheat, the wheat can run out all around the elevator and prevent the spreading of the fire. Mr. Mullen says in his letter:

We lost an elevator down at Gothenburg several years ago. It was chock full of wheat at the time of the fire. The fire originated in the mill adjoining, and spread from the mill over to the elevator. The fire went in the tunnel and then the building caught on fire—and there was no saving it. If we could have opened slides and let the wheat out, the fire would never have entered the tunnel, and most of the wheat would have been saved because it would run out on the ground all around the building and this would form a protection, so that the fire would have to catch from the top and burn down instead of catching from the bottom and burning up.

In working out this idea, crib elevators may be so constructed that an opening about eight inches square is left in the side of the elevator, about five or six feet from the ground and, if, as is the case in most elevators, there is a tunnel through which the elevator man passes in opening the slides to the conveyor, a similar hole could be left up above the conveyor, and an iron slide—say one-fourth of an inch thick with the end turned over so that it could be opened easily in case of a fire, when the management was sure that the elevator was going to burn up-these slides could be opened simply by taking a hammer or a rock or some kind of heavy instrument and pushing open the slides. The result would be that the entire bottom of the elevator would be filled with wheat and all around the outside for from two to three feet of it would be a solid body of grain. As a rule, elevators do not burn from the top down: they invariably burn from the bottom upward.

Another very important feature of Mr. Mullen's correspondence with Eugene Arms, manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, deals with the importance of elevator operators noting ways of reducing fire hazard and passing along their ideas. He relates that his company has made a point of doing this, and says, in part:

Our company has nearly 200 different places under the charge of about 200 different managers and we require certain reports from them at the close of every month and we insist on receiving suggestions from them not only in regard to fire hazards but in regard to danger to the employes. The writer has never yet gone through any of our mills that he hasn't taken the pains to hunt up the miller in charge and I tell him plainly that I am hunting for weak places. If I find a stairway that isn't properly protected, or an approach to the main elevators that isn't properly protected on each side; if I find a step on the stairway that is broken where a man is apt to stumble, or a set of gears that is not protected where the cogs come together; or if I find a belt that is running off on one side of the leg of the elevator or rubbing up near a

partition of any kind, I call it to the special attention of the manager in charge and I say to him: "Now remember that I am going around here for the express purpose of finding weak places-that is what I came here for," and you know, generally speaking, if a man starts in to find out anything of that kind he will have but very little trouble in finding something of the kind.

THE GRAIN WORLD

It has been estimated that 25 per cent of the Russian crops of grain have been destroyed. The Department of Commerce quotes a report that large purchases of seed grain are in transit through Latvia bound for Russian.

The population of northern China, including Manchuria, is for the most part, a non-rice eating people, producing and consuming wheat, corn, beans and similar products. Other parts of China, even in the extreme southern portions, consume wheat flour, and the quantities consumed are constantly increasing. As this becomes more general, exports of wheat from China tend to become less, while imports are rising. In many instances millers are importing flour and selling under their own brands, and disposing of wheat at a profit instead of milling it. American wheat is in very close competition with Australian and Canadian wheat. Most mills blend these with Chinese and American wheats. Imported wheat arrives both in bulk shipments and sacked. Owing to the lack of handling facilities at Shanghai, bulk shipments are sacked in the hold before handling is possible. Approximately 40 per cent of the wheat arriving at Shanghai is discharged on shore and handled through godowns, the remaining 60 per cent being discharged in streams into lighters. The average rate of discharge of sacked wheat is from 800 to 1,000 tons per day.

For the period from July 1, 1924, to February 7. 1925, imports of wheat into bonded mills in the United States for grinding into flour for export amounted to 3,454,000 bushels, compared to 8,426,000 bushels for the same period last year. During the same period, only 237,000 bushels of wheat were imported for consumption, on which duty is paid, compared with 8,053,000 bushels for the like period the preceding year.

During the crop year ending July 1, 1924, exports of wheat were 78,783,688 bushels. The increase in the present year has been so great that at the expiration of only eight months of the period we have already shipped 157,734,000 bushels. The increase in rye shipments is also noteworthy: Since July 1, 1924, we have shipped 29,430,000 bushels of rye, and in the whole year preceding the figure was 17,702,786 bushels. On the other crop was large. Shipments from January through that in 1924 there were 17,755,000 acres of wheat hand, corn shows a decrease, the exports in the July reached nearly 140,000,000 bushels, practically in Argentina, as compared to 17,216,000 in 1923. last eight months being 4,947,000 bushels, as compared to 21,187,643 bushels in the entire preceding 12-month period.

The value of the exports of feeds was \$3,500,000 greater during January 1925 than for the corresponding period in 1924. Most of the increase was made in the exports of linseed cake and prepared 1924-25 have been estimated by one authority feeds; and a loss in the value of screenings ex- at 191,000,000 bushels. Estimates for Argentina ported.

ment. Spain is reported to be about to allow free importation of wheat. Portugal has already made large purchases and Russia and even Roumania are in the market. Local prices for wheat continue to mount and French needs to the end of this wheat year will necessitate, according to trade estimates, a purchase of about 18,000,000 bushels.

The French Government, at the suggestion of the It is planned to take a census of all stocks of to be available for export after January 1." wheat in France and give the public officials the

of 100,000,000 in addition to the 50,000,000 granted by the Parliament at the end of December is asked for the purchase of wheat which will be put on the market at a loss in order to keep down the or 33 per cent. local price level.

REDUCTION OF ARGENTINE **CROPS**

Exports of grain from Argentina were large during the early part of the crop year 1923-24 because of favorable reports of the new crops. These reports were influenced both by favorable weather and the fact that the acreage planted to wheat was more than in the preceding year, an expansion which has been attributed to the poor conditions in the cattle industry. As a result of this heavy exporting, the stock of wheat in Argentina was nearly exhausted by the first of January 1924. The new crop turned out as good as had been expected. The estimate in January had been 259,000,000 bushels and was later reduced by 12,000,000 bushels. Since domestic consumption was about the same as in the preceding year, exports during the spring of 1924 were very heavy, particularly since the corn

power to requisition wheat in cases of inaccurate the crop this year is considerably lower than in or fraudulent declaration by the holders. A credit 1923-24. Oats production for the three countries of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay is forecast at 58,000,000 bushels, against 87,000,000 harvested in 1923-24, which is a decrease of 29,000,000 bushels

> Large shipments of Argentine wheat have been going to Hungary. In one week in February Hungarian mills imported over 200,000 cwt. of wheat from Argentina, which figure becomes interesting in view of the fact that the preceding week Hungary was exporting wheat.

> Exports were somewhat facilitated in the crop year 1923-24 by the fact that the export duty in Argentina was reduced by about two cents a bushel in February of that year, and it was entirely removed in April for the remainder of the crop year. The cost of producing wheat in Argentina is probably lower than in any other exporting country because of lower labor costs and the low value of land. However, there is no reason to believe that in spite of low wheat prices, profits were realized to a greater extent than in any other wheat-exporting nation, as a result of the large crop and low cost of production.

> As to wheat acreage and comparative figures, the International Institute of Agriculture states



WATERFRONT AT BUENOS AIRES, SHOWING ELEVATORS IN DISTANCE

culture from the International Institute of Agri- 16.052,000 acres. culture at Rome indicate that at the present time reductions in the grain crops previously reported for Argentina are to be expected. The aggregate in cottonseed cake and meal. Gains were also wheat production for Argentina, new crop, for in the last French wheat crop continues, and the of stocks as of August 1. There is a significontinued rise in prices quoted for wheat for fu- cant divergence between the government estimates ture delivery in France causes considerable com- and the unofficial estimates, such as Broomhall's. the state college to publish bulletins have lately British buyers are said to have made heavy ad- been refused, with a written statement declaring vance purchases of Argentine wheat for February that there will be very few bulletins published by delivery.

000,000 bushels represented the new crop figure tor 1923-24, and this compares with their estimate for 1924-25 of 191,000,000 bushels. "On the whole," says the report in conclusion, "an export of 130 to

Unofficial reports indicate that the quality of would otherwise lie idle.

as much as the total exports in the preceding year. The average for the period 1918 to 1922 was Cables received by the Department of Agri- 15,979,000 acres and for the period 1909 to 1913,

BULLETINS "VETOED" BY **GOVERNOR**

Economy swords are double edged and in the wholesale cutting down of expense, Governor Roare more tentative than those for North America, land Hartley of Washington is not overlooking partly because all estimates are less dependable even the comparatively small items that he believes The market disturbance caused by the shortage and partly because there is no official estimate lurk in too large numbers, within the grand totals of the bills footed by his constituency.

Certain requests from the experiment station of the state department during his administration. The Food Research Institute states that 257,- Washington state has never been niggardly in provisions for its agricultural interests, however. Two years ago, the legislature passed a bill providing \$300,000 for loans to wheat farmers in the drought areas. Since with the exception of a very low Ministry of Agriculture, has asked authority to 140,000,000 bushels for the year ending July 31 percentage, all the loans were prepaid, the legisset up a comprehensive system of wheat control. seems probable. Of this about 105 would seem lature now looks favorably on a similar bill calling for \$400,000 to insure planting in districts that



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This paper has a large circulation among the elevator men grain dealers of the country, and is the best medium in United States for reaching persons connected with this le. Advertising rates made known upon application.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We solicit correspondence upon all topics of interest connected with the handling of grain or cognate subjects.

Official Paper of the Grain Dealers National Association and of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 15, 1925

GRINDING OATS

THE relatively low price of oats opens up I for all elevator operators a profitable business in feed grinding. Unground oats make poor feed for all animals except horses, but when they are well ground they make an excellent substitute for higher priced feeds. In some localities they have taken the place of corn to a large extent and satisfactory results are obtained with almost all classes of livestock, particularly when concentrates are mixed with them. As concentrates are cheap, compared with grain prices, they afford the elevator operator another source of income.

A good grinder in the elevator is an investment that should not be overlooked in regions where stock and poultry feeding are carried on extensively. At all times the results obtained from the use of ground feed as compared with whole grain makes grinding advisable and doubly so when grain is as high in price as at present.

pared feeds are not cheaper than grain or upon the greatest waste in the country grain home-mixes, when measured by results. The first cost appears higher, but experienced feeders have learned that in the end the pre- any means. Many of them handle complete utable manufacturers is probably cheaper than any experimental mix which can be made on the farm.

A good grinder and a line of concentrates for the farmer who grows his own grain, and a line of mixed feed for the dairy, stock and poultry man who buys his feed supplies, will

go a long way in carrying the elevator business through the slack season. Of course this is only the beginning of the stock of sidelines which every country elevator should have to offer to the farmer. They work both don't hear these men complaining of hard ways. They bring in a larger grain turnover, and they give a sales profit when sold on a sensible merchandising basis.

SEED CORN

SEED corn for the next planting is causing a great deal of worry within agricultural circles. When a corn crop fails to mature properly, as 52 per cent of the crop did last year, Government agencies and farm bureaus all over the country immediately warn farmers to be sure and secure enough seed for the next year's crop. In spite of this the majority of farmers wait until time to plant and then go to their crib and pick out some likely looking ears for seed. Many of them put aside the good looking ears in the fall and keep them separated. In ordinary years they get by under this program. "Getting by" is always a term of slight reproach. It infers that possibilities are neglected; that a great deal more might be accomplished. Certainly this is true in regard to seed corn, and this year such growers will not get by.

Nation-wide tests have shown that not more than 25 per cent of the 1924 crop is fit for seed. Knowing this condition, the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation of Chicago announced a National Seed Corn Show to be held from March 2 to 7 at Chicago, open to corn growers everywhere, and with a list of prizes that made exhibiting well worth while. There were 27,411 ears of corn submitted for the show, the best one of all being shown by Mrs. Elsie M. Paluska of Waverlie, Ill. She was awarded the first prize of \$1,000. A like prize awarded to the county sending the largest number of enteries, went to Fayette County, Ohio, W. W. Montgomery, agricultural agent. Of the first 1,000 ears tested only 47 per cent showed good germination. The average of all was about 65 per cent.

WASTE

TASTE in industry has been receiving attention of the Department of Commerce and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Through their joint efforts a marked step has been taken in the standardization of sizes and specifications for many articles in common use, such as lumber, brick, and other commodities. This will be of considerable If stock or poultry feed has to be purchased importance to grain dealers who handle these by the farmer, it is rarely the case that pre-things, but the investigation does not touch trade—time.

> All country dealers do not waste time by ters or send circulars direct to the farm trade, not forgetting the women who have July 1 to December 31, 1924. charge of the chickens on the farm, sys-

tematically use the advertising literature sent out by the firms whose products they handle, and are thoroughly alive to every opportunity of making new business. You times; first because they are prosperous; and second because they haven't time to complain.

The wasters are the men who do nothing but handle grain; who sit in their offices gossiping with farmers of the same kind, complaining of business, the Government and their hard luck. Usually these men do not have time (?) to keep the elevator in good condition and they are the greatest moral risk the insurance companies have to deal with. They are disappearing, and we see them go without great regret, for the trade demands men who can keep abreast of the changing times, and time wasters are already 20 years behind.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

HE administration at Washington is committed to the principle of co-operation. Just what form of co-operation and the extent to which it should be carried, is not clear. Congress doesn't know or care, but must make a gesture of some sort. If co-operation needs Government assistance it needs Government regulation also, but that is the last thing that professional leaders of the movement desire. At the present time they have gone far toward freeing the movement of all economic responsibility or obligation and in many states have secured legislation providing a penalty for any interference with its operation. That is as far as they want the Government to go. The proposal to employ an economic expert to determine whether there is need for co-operative marketing associations did not make a hit, nor the other proposal for Government supervision of registered co-operative companies.

A co-operative association financed and managed by members or their agents is a business proposition and has its place in our normal economic life. It should be on a plane with every other enterprise of the same nature financed and managed by private parties, but is not entitled to any special privileges. When the Government proposes to finance and manage co-operative enterprises, however, then they come into a different category. Governmentaided co-operation is the child of state socialism, and the nature of such associations makes the Government an ally of one part of the people against the other part. This means the ultimate end of government.

HIGH PRICES AND EXPORTS

DISCUSSING the World Wheat Situation, which appears on another page, K. V. pared feed put out by experienced and rep- lines of merchandise which keep them busy R. Nicol, suggests, that, inasmuch as the 12 months of the year, and if business drops wheat price for the second half of the crop off they get out among their farmer custom- year is about 40 cents higher than for the ers and find the reason. Such men adver- first half, it is likely that Europe's purchases tise regularly in the local papers; write let- will be about 25,000,000 bushels less from January 1 to June 30, than they were from

Under ordinary conditions a price boost

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

who handle wheat and flour. New crop con- cians make. ditions will be watched with more than the usual interest and if any prospect of a short crop threatens, purchases will be made regardless of cost, and may even exceed the first half of the year's imports. But it profits little to argue on suppositions.

FARM RESERVES

N MARCH 1, the farmers of the country held 113,928,000 bushels of wheat in reserve, the smallest amount at this time since 1918. This was 23,789,000 bushels less than last year. Mills and country elevators held 69,065,000 bushels, compared with 98,283,000 last year; making the total supply on farms, in mills and country elevators 182,993,000 bushels, as against 236,060,000 in 1924. Including the visible and wheat afloat, we have 259,000,000, compared with 306,000,000 bushels last year.

Corn reserves are the lightest since 1917 and are 353,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, the March 1 farm supply being 801,609,000 bushels. There were 43,127,000 bushels of barley on the farms March 1, a loss of 1,803,000 compared with last year.

When we talk about oats and hay, however, there is a different story. The farm reserves of oats on March 1 were 250,342,000, the largest since 1921 and 103,000,000 bushels more than last year. Hay reserves were 37,386,000 tons or 3,931,000 tons more than a year ago. Horses won't starve anyway.

TROUBLE LOVES COMPANY

EVERY country has its Haugens. When an economic difficulty presents itself, the Haugens are always ready to remedy the situation by legislation. The natural law of supply and demand, price ratios, or the limitations of government are nothing to these theorists. Economic problems present themselves as a series of unrelated facts, and that the upset of one natural law might have a bearing on the entire economic structure does not occur to them.

The high cost of bread in England was responsible for the appointment of a Royal Food Commission, supported by the Labor groups. E. F. Wise, a representative of the Independent are staking their future to a great extent upon Labor party, testified before the Commission, and his proposals are about on a par with those recently proposed by Mr. Haugen in this country, with this difference. Mr. Haugen proposed was a big elevator. They built the elevator with to upset our marketing machinery and put the a mill in connection, but they have found out Government in the grain business to increase the that more than storage facility is involved in returns to the farmer; Mr. Wise wants to put a terminal market. A market is a meeting place the English Government in the grain and mill- of buyers and sellers. At Grand Forks there lems at a grain convention would be.

Europe's purchases, greater than 25,000,000 sumer. He would abolish private importation bushels. But this is not an ordinary year. of wheat and flour, making it a Government The usual substitute for wheat, rye, is not monopoly. This, of course, would be accomavailable in any quantity, potatoes are way panied by the elimination of middlemen's up, and it is scarcely likely that Europe will charges and the reduction of transportation take a chance of entering a new year with costs. Mr. Wise didn't know just how this empty cupboards, even though the price is was to be done. But why should a politician high. European governments are already worry about ways and means. All he has to do making special legislation to meet the situa- is to make the law. Let someone else worry tion and public funds will be drawn on in about carrying it out. Perhaps we can demany instances to still the clamor against rive a little comfort from knowing that we are the high cost of bread, and to subsidize those not alone in the trouble which ignorant politi-

EDITORIAL

The grain market has been doing startling things, but at least it is no longer in the political

Lower grain prices brought an immediate response in increased export sales, and so the pendulum swings and will continue to swing.

We are approaching the period when electrical storms may be expected. Every year lightning takes a heavy toll of the elevators, but complete protection is possible. On another page the Fire Prevention Bureau tells how this protection can be guaranteed.

Politicians have to move fast these days. Before an investigation into the high prices for grain is under way another to inquire into the low prices is contemplated. Investigating committees will soon be getting in each other's way if they are not careful. In the meantime the grain trade is the goat and the public pays the bill.

Representatives from agricultural states seem to think that their constituents would believe them to be delinquent unless they supported some bill which its author called "Farm Relief." Most of the agitation for legislation is of this self-starter variety. Real farmers say they can get along nicely if let alone, but there is no political advertising in such a policy.

It is hard for any of us to be consistent all of the time and yet, where a principle is involved we ought to make an effort to do better than the farmers elevators of Missouri. The belief in the principle of co-operation was responsible for the formation of over 200 farmers elevators in that state, but less than 100 have carried the principle to the state Farmers Grain Dealers Association. Why not co-operate all the way through?

The non-partisan leaguers of North Dakota the successful operation of the state elevator and mill at Grand Forks. League leaders held that all you needed to make a grain terminal

of 40 cents would make a great difference in ing business to insure cheap bread to the con- are only sellers. Having learned this much, the league is in a better position to make use of its elevator and mill in a practical way. The plants have been turned over to Governor Sorlie to manage and he will make every effort to revive the failing prestige of the league. His complete plans have not been announced, but he will not try to make Grand Forks a terminal.

> Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, estimates that Canada has only 331,000 bushels on the farm besides the seed, feed and country mill requirements of 45,000,000. There are in country elevators, at the Head of the Lakes, in transit, in interior terminals and at Vancouver, a total of 60,160,000 bushels for export.

> The average dockage for all cereals over a 20-year period has been computed at 27 ounces per bushel. This represents an aggregate of enormous weight on every crop and the freight charges are a total loss. Grain cleaned at the thresher is best for the farmer. Grain cleaned in the country elevator is just as profitable for the elevator operator.

> H. W. Moorhouse of the Brookmire Service, predicts that 1925 will be a more profitable year for farmers than last year was, but that the largest profits will come from different products. Cattle, hogs and cotton will be the hig money crops, while grain will be less sure, depending, of course, on the acreage, weather and world conditions. This is in line with the thought of other leaders, several bankers and state agriculturists warning farmers against expecting a continuation of high grain prices and advising gradual reduction of acreage in a long program of diversification.

> We are in the midst of the convention season and this year attendance should be better than for some years past. Conditions are good and everyone has made some money. But there are always some men who turn to their association only when they need help. The association and your fellow dealers need you all the time. Go and meet your neighbors; talk to them; compare notes. You will find that they have the same problems that you have, and perhaps some have solved them in a way that would fit your case exactly. A trip to the state meeting might easily pay your dues for many years, just by getting a tip-off of this kind.

> Taking them by and large we would say that the convention programs arranged for the farmers grain dealers conventions are of more practical value to those in attendance than those put on by the regular state associations. There are exceptions, perhaps, but the statement holds true in the majority of cases. There are less formal talks on general subjects and more brass tacks about the grain business in the farmers meetings. Some years ago it was an event and distinctly worth while to hear Senator So-and-So or the Commissioner of Roads or some other state celebrity. But now, with a radio in the majority of elevators or homes, we can listen in any night in the week and hear "big bugs" talk on every subject under the sun, from business to "Continental Glaciation," which we happened to hear the other night. Talks are no longer a novelty. A discussion of grain business prob-

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE



NEWS OF THE TERMINAL MARKETS



ELECTION AT DETROIT

At the recent annual election on the Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich., Gerald Hulett was chosen president, Wm. G. Lichtenberg, first vice-president and Armin Rickel, second vice-president.

The Board of Directors is composed of Frank T. Coughy, C. R. Huston, Geo. W. Swift, Fred W. Blinn, F. G. Emmons, A. S. Dumont, Ernest C. Stott, Chas. Nieland.

LOW GRADE CORN AT DISCOUNT

The receipts of corn are ample for all the trade requirements. As usual, only better grades are in demand. Low grade corn at severe discounts and. outlets very very limited. The consumers' requirements of corn do not appear to be anything like that which was anticipated earlier in the season. There has been a tremendous curtailment in feeding.

The situation in oats continues to remain dull. While prices have had a sharp decline, buyers are apparently not interested to any extent. Everyone seems to own more or less of this grain and the demand is simply not to be compared with past years. It would appear that most of the holders of oats have overstayed the market. It has been practically impossible to sell oats on bulges and what few oats are being marketed are sold on breaks. A careful canvass of the consuming territory indicates that most everyone is booked with more or less oats and some of which should have been taken out several months ago and in many cases holders are paying carrying charges to have elevators hold back their bookings.

The wheat situation is much easier in our territory. Much local wheat has been put on the market. Mills report, generally, a very poor demand for flour.-Harper Grain Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Market letter of March 12.

EUROPE A FREE BUYER OF WHEAT

The recent advance in the price of May wheat to above \$2 per bushel again invited heavy profittaking and prices declined more rapidly than during the last break which had carried values materially lower. It goes without saying that a decline of 25 cents per bushel within the period of one week tends to intimidate buyers. A vigorous upturn has since been recorded and while this is partly due to the materially strengthened technical position of the market, it is also noteworthy that the drastic break has increased the export demand for our wheat. The Government report on farm reserves confirms private estimates and the figures are decidedly bullish as are those relative to country elevator and mill stocks which showed holdings 21,000,000 bushels less than last year. Total supplies in the U.S. on March 1 of approximately 254,000,000 bushels mean that we are practically on a domestic basis. An analysis of the situation suggests that there will be only 35,000,000 bushels for export the next four months and carry-over on July 1. Meanwhile large world's shipments have tended to increase the amount on ocean passage to the record-breaking amount of practically 91,000,000 bushels. While we hardly believe that Europe will buy our wheat indiscriminately there is reason to anticipate increased buying from that source on declines and should prices remain relatively attractive there are prospects of a larger export business in American wheat than merely the basis of requirements would indicate. Necessity compels Europe to continue as a free buyer so that prices

anxiety of importers. Future course of values will companies. depend much upon the outcome of the next crop. Reports of our growing Winter wheat crop are becoming less favorable but it is of course too early to say anything definitely about the crop. We still believe that the advantage lies with the buyer who confines his purchases to such breaks as the market has recently experienced.—Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, Ill. From market letter of March 11.

D. K. WEBSTER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BOSTON EXCHANGE

By L. C. BREED

At the election of officers for the new Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, which was held recently, Dean K. Webster, president of the Henry K. Webster Company of Lawrence, Mass., was chosen



D. K. WEBSTER

president. Mr. Webster was born in Lawrence, May 10, 1870. His father, Henry K. Webster, established himself in the grain business at Lawrence in 1868, and in time built up a large wholesale and retail trade, which ultimately required the use of elevator and storage facilities. For many years the senior Webster was prominent in the grain trade, and his genial ways rendered him very popular. He died February 23, 1920. His son, Dean K., became a member of the firm in 1891, and all his life has been identified with the grain business. The company was incorporated in December, 1903, with Dean K. Webster president and treasurer. He now has his son, Dean K. Webster, Jr., associated with him in the business, this making three generations which have been connected with the company. Mr. Webster was chosen to head the new organization of grain and flour merchants as a representative grain man, thoroughly familiar with the trade, and enjoying the full confidence of all of the interests at the difficult time of organizing the New England grain trade, as a business unit separate from the more general activities of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Webster was one of the organizers of the Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston in 1907, and has served as president of this

will have an important bearing upon the volume company since its organization. From a small beof our business. Argentina is beginning to ship ginning, with an office in the old Chamber of Comless and the uncertainty of the Indian crop is an merce Building, this company is now one of a element that would rather tend to increase the group of four large associated mutual insurance

WHEAT NEEDS EXPORT DEMAND

The immediate trend of the wheat market will be influenced considerably in our opinion, by actual export sales of our wheat.

Until the indications of an improved cash situation are evident, we see little immediate change in corn future values and would take a trading position entirely.

Sales of oats for export reported yesterday were mostly Canadian, although a few small lots of oats were taken at Buffalo. This business imparted a comparatively firm undertone to the oats market. Commission houses, however, sold July oats in fair volume. Here again distinct export business is needed to materially advance the price of oats, in our opinion .- J. J. Badenoch Company, Chicago. Ill. From market letter of March 12.

UPDIKE ON WHEAT

Farm reserves on wheat disclose bullish figures and were approximately the same as indicated by private statisticians. This news, however, has been received with a moderate degree of buying, which perhaps indicates that it was already discounted. The paramount issue of the hour seems to be the slowness with which our wheat is leaving this country and the amount on passage. Foreigners have shown little concern recently and unless they display considerable activity soon one may justly assume that they are fairly well filled up. However, their indifference may be in the way of creating a dull situation in order to make further purchases. It is hard for us to conceive that the world's situation has changed and while strict economy may have been practiced by our European friends, still we are of the opinion that their anxiety earlier in the season was based on the fear of shortage, which apparently does exist, but is only in the background for the time being. Stocks of wheat in Chicago at this time are not unusually large, while we understand Kansas City stock is of high protein quality, which will all be sold to domestic millers whose stocks as recently shown are decidedly small.

A more favorable weather condition throughout the Winter wheat belt has dampened the ardor of the bulls and caused some liquidation in that future, resulting in the widening of the spread. It is a trifle too early to predict what the outcome of the new crop will be, and while some believe we may see a small crop this year, based on the theory tbat we have been fairly well favored by nature in the past few years, this supposition is merely a guess rather than a prediction based on conditions.

Corn has been affected by the action of wheat and the slow shipping demand although there has been some good buying by outside markets. We are approaching the time of the year when the movement lets up and with some stocks back on the farm any improvement in the demand could easily cause the discounts that now prevail to disappear. One must not overlook the fact that we have raised a small and poor crop of corn and while feeding operations have been curtailed, still there is plenty of time to cause uneasiness to those who believe prices are too high.

Oats are still not showing much signs of activity although good buying develops on the declines as

grain, which to say the least is really in its favor. and should this continue we can expect to see a hardening up of the futures.-The Updike Grain Company, Chicago, Ill., in its market letter of March 12.

WILL RE-ESTABLISH GRAIN EXCHANGE

Steps have been taken for the re-establishment of the Moose Jaw Grain Exchange, Moose Jaw. in that city. The following board of officers have been appointed: President, J. H. Kern, Sr.; vicepresident, J. Getty; second vice-president; A. Dalyrimple; secretary, J. Cashman; council, A. Hitchcock, H. Pickett, J. Pascoe, J. Cashmen and W. Beesley.

F. A. HEYWOOD RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

The annual meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, Montreal, Que., was held at the Board of Trade recently. F. A. Heywood was re-elected as president, H. Quintal as treasurer and H. W. Raphael was elected chairman of the Board of Review. The Committee of Management elected was as follows: A. G. Burton, J. E. Leber, C. C. Stuart, J. A. Allan, T. C. Lockwood, A. E. Clare, G. A. Beaulieu. The Board of Review is composed of H. D. Dwyer, William McDonald, Jos. Quintal, A. B. Stuart and N. Wight.

FROM SIDNEY, OHIO

The cash market for wheat in our market is pretty dull at present. The mills appear to have ample stocks, at least for immediate requirements.

The coarse grains too are not finding a ready market for any considerable volume. Buyers seem to be operating on a hand to mouth basis.

Growing wheat fields are very spotted. tions now are that 10 to 20 per cent of the Winter wheat acreage will be abandoned.

Farmers are busy plowing for corn. No oats sown yet. With favorable weather we should begin sowing oats in a week or 10 days.-E. T. Custenborder & Co., Sidney, Ohio. Market letter of March

CONSIGN NOW

Our market was quite steady the last few days in comparison with the fluctuation elsewhere. Owing to the grades of corn we are receiving the price shows wide range. Better grades of corn are selling very freely at outside figures. The difference is inclined to widen between the good and bad.

Our tables are practically clear each day, showing that the outlet is sufficient to take all our receipts. Today they were light and indications now counted among the thousands. pointed to smaller receipts for some little time. We believe that there is a good opportunity just now for consigning of grain for one who is disposed.

The prospect locally for the growing crop of wheat seems very good and we hardly feel that a permanent basis of values is likely to be established at figures far above those prevailing at this time .-H. E. Kinney Grain Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Market letter of March 11.

CONDITION OF GROWING WHEAT

R. O. Cromwell with Lamson Bros. & Co., Chi- 000,000 two years ago. cago, reports: "Moisture, soil and plant conditions of the growing Winter wheat crop are mostly satisfactory to very good in the lake states, south and east, except fall growth was small in some sections. In the west 10 to 20 per cent of the acreage is doubtful to abandoned, 10 to 20 per cent poor but should recover if moisture is received by the time spring temperatures arrive, 30 per cent fair and 40 per cent good to very good. The poorest sections are north Texas and part of the Panhandles, southwestern Oklahoma, north central Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. A liberal abandonment is either assured in the above sections or is likely unless early spring rains are secured. Generally speaking the entire West is short of surface or subsoil mois-

nearly everyone is aroused to the cheapness of the ture or both. There is considerable abandonment 19 per cent less than last year, the shortage is thus in the Pacific Northwest and in localities in Mon- seen to be more acute than at the beginning of the There has been a fair size export business done tana but conditions there are now favorable for season. On January 1 the total number of conthe remaining."

LOOK FOR A DODGE COUPE

A few years ago, Al Jolson introduced the popular song, "Get Out and Get Under and Fix Up Your Automobile". It is not known that E. A. nois and Iowa for the cash grain firm of McKenna & with Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago, Ill. Market Dickey of Chicago, has this song in his repertoir. letter of March 11. Sask., which at one time successfully functioned However, in many respects he has been carrying out its injunctions. For during the past fortnight, he has been getting out and under, over and inside his Dodge coupe, oiling and greasing, tightening bolts, making adjustments and preparing for an extended trip out in his territory. So it will be well for the dealers in the West to keep a weather eye out for that Dodge coupe. Maybe there's some ception of a few cold waves our weather man is thing carried under the front seat besides tools. Who knows?

> Mr. Praeger was formerly connected with J. P. Griffin & Co. of Chicago, and later with J. S. Bache & Co. It may be said that he has had a long and favorable acquaintance with the grain trade of the West, for his experience covers some seven years of office work and 18 years of traveling through Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Illinois. He began his grain career with the old firm of Eshenburg & Dalton when this house was established in



E. A. PRAEGER

Chicago. During the World War he served with the United States Marines and many will recall the members on the Board of Trade. E. J. Lawler interesting letters he wrote from abroad, some of which were published in this periodical. Each year has added to his number of friends and they are

ACUTE SHORTAGE IN CORN

wheat on farms, and 69,000,000 in country mills and elevators indicates that with the visible stocks McGavock has applied for membership on transfer of 70,000,000 bushels the total supply in the three positions is only 253,000,000 compared with 300,-000,000 a year ago and 306,000,000 two years ago. It indicates that the domestic disappearance in the have been purchased and cancelled. Reported by eight months July 1 to March 1 was heavy, namely Secretary Charles Rippin. 513,000,000 against 503,000,000 a year ago and 498,-

The domestic disappearance in the four months March 1, to July 1 last year, was 168,000,000 and two years ago 165,000,000. If the domestic disappearance in the next four months should be 170,-600,000 there would remain 83,000,000 for export and carry-over. If 160,000,000 it would leave 93,000,000 for export and carry-over. Four months exports and carry-over last year were 136,000,000 and two years ago 146,000,000 bushels. Last year about 4,000,000 bushels were imported between March 1 and July 1; and the year before about 5,000,000.

The Government report of 802,000,000 bushels of corn on farms March 1 is 301/2 per cent smaller than a year ago; as the crop and supplies at the beginning of the season 2,547,000,000 bushels, were

suming animals on farms was 11 per cent less than on January 1, 1924. Since January 1 there has been heavier than usual marketing of livestock; but even so we have a reduction of probably 15 per cent of corn consuming animals and a reduction of 30 per cent in supply of corn as compared with Praeger, amateur entertainer and traveler in Illi- March 1 a year ago.-Nat C. Murray, Statistician

INCREASED WHEAT ACREAGE

The growing wheat in Illinois is greening nicely on a slightly increased acreage over last year. Very little complaint of winter killing. After a few cays demonstration of real winter weather moderate spring-like days are again with us. With the expredicting an early spring.

Good wagon roads and an advance in corn prices coming at the same time induced some selling on the part of the farmers and the receipts at terminal markets are showing the effects. Our heavy test weight central Illinois corn is in fair demand but the abundance of light weight heavy moisture arrivals has caused the most unsatisfactory cash market conditions seen by persons long in the trade. Selling has now let up and receipts should materially decrease after a few days. Wagon roads have again broken up and deliveries will be difficult except on the paved roads.-H. I. Baldwin & Co., Decatur, Ill. Market letter of March 11.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Chicago.—The memberships of the following on the Board of Trade have been transferred: Wm. H. Short, Est. Moses J. Bloom, Moses Rotschild, Edmund E. Delp, Est. George S. Blakeslee, Jas. E. Cagney, Est. George G. Omerly, Joseph H. Moore, Lester Armour, James Macfarlane, Est. Frederick M. Tilden and Est. Wm. P. Tuttle. The following have been elected to membership: Louis Brooks, Moses Eisemann, Walter F. Keeley, Ervin L. Roy, Robert E. L. Senderling, Samuel C. Dobbs, Jr., Martin J. Coultry, J. Inouye, Edmund D. Ledyard, James A. Gallagher, Raymond F. Smith and Julius Seligmann. L. C. Geahart and Thomas M. Blake have been reinstated. Reported by Secretary James J. Fones.

Cincinnati.—The McQuillan Company is no longer a member on the Grain & Hay Exchange. Reported by Executive-Secretary D. J. Schuli.

Duluth .- F. S. Lewis and W. G. Philip are new and E. R. Balfour have withdrawn their member-Reported by Secretary Charles F. Macships. Donald.

St. Louis.—Those admitted to membership in the Merchants Exchange recently include: Wayman McCreery Allen, John E. Sherry, Oliver O. Lipe The Government report of 114,000,000 bushels of and Wm. V. Peters. The latter was admitted on the transfer of the certificate of C. Tumbach. Harris of certificate of F. J. Alexander, and Charles G. Randali on certificate of C. A. Mahon. The memberships of George H. Capen and Percy Werner

TERMINAL NOTES

The J. B. Adams Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., has incorporated with a capital stock of

The McMillan Grain Company of Winnipeg, Man., has opened a western office in the Exchange Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Edwin Hewes, export manager for C. P. Blackburn & Co., grain receivers and exporters of Baltimore, Md., celebrated his eighty-third birthday on February 28.

Jule G. Smith, president of the Fort Worth Elevator Company has been elected chairman of a special committee of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce that has for its object the extension of

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

great grain belt connecting Fort Worth with subject which is of general interest to all the mem-Tucumcari, N. M.

D. E. Harris has been appointed manager of the grain and forwarding department of Dodwell & Co., of Vancouver, B. C.

The Gopher Feed & Grain Company has been established at Minneapolis, Minn., by George G. Riegger and E. F. Wendt.

The Grain Marketing Company of Chicago, Ill., has taken over the liabilities of the defunct United States Grain Growers, Inc.

McKenna & Dickey, grain merchants of Chicago, Ill., have opened an office in Dallas, Texas, with J. J. Cleveland as manager.

H. G. Shepherdson of the Quinn-Shepherdson Company of Minneapolis, Minn., left home recently on a two months' trip to Europe.

The Gateway Grain Company of Fort Worth, Texas, was incorporated recently by John Davitte, R. G. Ayres and W. L. Goodwin.

A. E. Anderson, branch manager at Algona, Iowa, for W. M. Bell Company of Milwaukee, Wis., was a recent visitor at the home office.

Ray Monier of Carrollton, Mo., has been appointed grain and warehouse commissioner for the state of Missouri to succeed W. O. Atkeson.

G. W. Beaven has resigned his position with the cash grain department of J. S. Bache & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and will take a needed vacation.

Charles D. Olson, formerly with Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, Ill., has become associated with the cash grain department of James E. Bennett & Co.

Frank Cheatle, well known grain traveler in western territory has become connected with the grain department of Wm. H. Colvin & Co., of Chi-

P. C. Kamm of the P. C. Kamm Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and I. C. Lyman of Kneisler Bros., Durum wheat for export largely. The officers of have gone to Havana, Cuha, for the balance of the

The Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man., has been organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 to build 100 grain elevators at points in

Fred Uhlmann, president of the Uhlmann Grain Company of Chicago and Kansas City, Mo., left home recently on a combined business and pleasure trip to Europe.

The Gold Grain Company of Winnipeg. Man., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company is a correspondent of Lamson Bros. & Co., of Chicago.

Clifford Thorsen, formerly with the Froedtert Crain & Milling Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is now traveling among the grain dealers of Iowa for the Riebs Company.

Pearson & Jost, cash grain firm of Chicago, Ill., has dissolved partnership and the business is being continued by A. G. Pearson. F. A. Jost has become secretary of D. Rothschild Company.

to reduce the authorized capital stock of the cor- mer abroad with his family. poration from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000.

Edward Nettre of Barnes-Jackson Company, Inc., of Baltimore, Md., was recently elected chairman of the interests of John Mikkelson of Seattle in the the Commission Rule Committee of the Baltimore Mikkelson Grain Company of Portland and Seattle. Chamber of Commerce for the coming year.

son Company of Minneapolis, Minn., left home regreater part of the time will be spent in France. be in charge of the Seattle office.

The Twin City Trading Company, Minneapolis, pany, grain and seed merchants of Chicago, Ill., will increase its storage capacity by the erection of several new tanks.

the Texas, Panhandle & Gulf Railroad through the members of the Exchange, legal opinions on any bers of the exchange, or will interest all the members in a general way.

> James Norris of the Norris Grain Company, Chicago, has returned to Chicago after a three months' stay at New York.

> On account of low sugar prices and high corn prices, it is stated that the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at North Kansas City, Mo., may not be opened for operation this fall.

> M. E. Dixon, who has been associated with the Fleischman Company, has resumed his former position with the Hales & Hunter Company of Chicago in charge of formulas and the promotion of the feed sales of the company.

> B. L. Simmons, formerly connected with the North Dakota State Mill & Elevator at Grand Forks, N. D., has been appointed manager of the grain 1eceiving department of the Quinn-Shepherdson Company of Minneapolis, Minn.

> Louis Mueller, president of the Mueller Grain Company of Peoria, Ill., was nominated for the office of mayor of that city at the recent primary, defeating E. N. Woodruff. It is predicted by his friends that he will win the election in April.

> The D. L. Anderson Company, grain firm in Des Moines, Iowa, has changed its name to Lockwood Grain, Incorporated. J. H. Owens, who has been for eight years past with the Taylor & Patton Company has formed a connection with the firm.

> George C. Bryant of Indianapolis, Ind., has been engaged for the position of crop expert by Jackson Bros. & Co. of Chicago. Mr. Bryant has been for many years, agricultural statistician for Indiana, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

> H. A. Wernli & Co. have been incorporated at Minneapolis, Minn., to do a general grain commission and export business, handling barley and the company are, H. A. Wernli, president; Fred L. Mayer of Chicago, vice-president and treasurer.

> H. W. Corrigan, formerly general manager and secretary of the Canadian Grain Exchange, Limited, resigned his position to enable him to enter the grain and freight brokerage business. Mr. Corrigan has opened offices in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que., under the name of H. W. Corrigan

> L. L. Quinby of the Mid-West Grain Company of Omaha, Neh., was elected president of the Omaha Grain Cluh at the recent annual meeting. B. O. Holmquist of the Holmquist Elevator Company was chosen secretary-treasurer, and M. I. Dolphin of the Dolphin-Jones Grain Company and Ed. Miller of the Miller Cereal Mills were elected directors.

It is announced that the firm of Raymond P. Lipe Company of Toledo, Ohio, will be merged with C. A. King & Co., on March 1. John C. Husted retired from the latter firm late in February. Mr. Husted has been connected with the company for 22 years and has been its president since the death The stockholders of the Terminal Grain Corpora- of Frank I. King in 1921. Raymond P. Lipe will tion of Sioux City, Iowa, at a recent meeting voted head the new company and plans to spend the sum-

John Cameron of the Cameron-Jenney Grain Company of Walla Walla, Wash., recently purchased S. E. Mikkelson, who has been the manager of the Lawrence Gregory of the firm of Gregory-Jenni- Portland office of the Mikkelson Grain Company, will manage the business with headquarters at cently for a trip to countries on the continent. The 917-918 Board of Trade Building. J. Heffernon will

On February 20, the directors of the Quaker Oats Minn., a subsidiary of the Albert Dickinson Com- Company of Chicago, Ill., voted a special cash dividend of \$10 a share on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1. They also recommended that the common stock be changed The firm of Bryan, Williams & Cave, with offices from \$100 par value to no par value, four shares of in the Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo., has been new issue to be exchanged for each share of old appointed legal adviser for the St. Louis Merchants common stock outstanding. This new stock is to will handle the exchange business, will give to equivalent to the present 12 per cent rates.

TRADE NOTES

The M. A. Long Company, designers and builders of grain elevators of Baltimore, Md., has removed from its old location at 17 Guilford Avenue, to its own building at 10 West Chase Street.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Chicago, Ill., in celebrating the fiftieth anniversay of its founding, is building a new 5-story warehouse and office building. The offices will occupy the two upper floors. The estimated cost is \$150,000.

H. E. Surface, formerly with the B. S. Constant Company of Bloomington, Ill., has joined the sales force of the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill., and will handle the Webster line, calling more particularly on the grain trade in Illinois.

The Polk Genung Polk Company of Fort Branch, Ind., has been awarded the contract for a 27-bin addition to the Igleheart Brothers concrete grain storage in Evansville, Ind. The addition will be wholly of concrete and consist of 15 round 20-footdiameter bins and 12 interstice bins, having a comhined capacity of 354,000 bushels. Work has been started and the job will be finished in time for the coming crop.

A. M. Crain & Co., has just been awarded the contract to design and build a 1,200-ton capacity reinforced concrete coaling station for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Markham Yards, Harvey, Ill., with loading and unloading facilities. L. A. Stinson is the consulting engineer for the work and the complete equipment of machinery and sheet metal work will be supplied by the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

The Northwestern Elevator Company of Fort William, Ont., has ordered a large Hess Drier for its new elevator now under construction by the Barnett-McQueen Construction Company. The drier will be installed in a concrete building placed alongside the elevator. A large supply bin is built above the drier, and another large bin directly below, which will enable the operators to run the drier at night, without operating any machine in the elevator.

The John S. Metcalf Company of Chicago has the work progressing rapidly on the improvements at the Santa Fe Elevator, Argentine, Kan. The office building and boiler house are completed. Much of the old machinery was changed and the new equipment includes Diamond Rubber Conveyor Belting, Monitor Cleaners, Morse Chain Drives and No. 6 Hess Grain Drier. The elevating and conveying machinery will be supplied by the Webster Manufacturing Company.

The Huntley Manufacturing Company of Silver Creek, N. Y., announces the addition to their force in the position of purchasing agent, of Seth Collins, who assumed his new duties on March 16. Mr. Collins is nephew of Elgin Keith, former president of the Invincible Grain Cleaner Company and held the office of secretary of that company up to the time of its sale recently. His wide experience consequent to that connection, eminently fits him for the purchasing of the high quality materials used in the construction of the "Monitor" machines and his many friends in the trade will be glad to know of his new connection.

Through the purchase of the equipment, patterns, patents, goodwill, and merchandise at recent sale of The B. S. Constant Manufacturing Company, Bloomington, Ill., a merger of this line and the XXth Century Mill Manufacturing Company, of Decatur, Ill., was recently effected under the name of Constant XXth Century Corporation. The office and factory of the new company will be located at 100 Euclid Avenue, Bloomington, Ill. The XXth Century Mill Manufacturing Company manufactures the XXth Century Self Contained Flour Mills and flour mill equipment, having their mills in operation in all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico and other foreign countries. The U.S. Corn Exchange for the coming year. Henry Davis, who he put on a regular dividend basis of \$3 a share, Shellers and Cleaners, chain drags, manlifts, distributors, grain elevating and conveying machinery

Company have been on the market for many years and the new company is in position to give prompt service on repair or replacement orders. An organization has been formed consisting of men thoroughly familiar with both lines of manufacture. D. G. Eikenberry who will be superintendent of the factory, was connected with The B. S. Constant Manufacturing Company for many years, his duties including sales and engineering as well as factory production. The past four years he has been engaged in the construction of grain elevators. Frank J. Temple had his initial experience in the manufacturing business with The B. S. Constant Manufacturing Company in 1895 to 1902, leaving this company to become engineer for the Union Iron Works of Decatur, Ill., becoming treasurer of that company in 1915 and remaining in that capacity until 1919 when he identified himself with the XXth Century Mill Manufacturing Company. Mr. Temple has specialized in designing of grain handling machinery, being the inventor of a large percentage of cleaners in use in the middle west today. Mr. Temple will be in charge of engineering and assist in sales of both lines. Faie A. Hurd entered this field through connection with the Union Iron Works in 1908 and was secretary of that company when he resigned to take the presidency of the XXth Century Mill Manufacturing Company in 1919. Mr. Hurd will be in charge of the office, XXth Century Mill sales and general correspond-

We have received a copy of Webster Method for January published by the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill. It has been some time since the appearance of the magazine and its editor states very frankly that its lapse was due to the big new catalog and other similar matters which have absorbed the greater part of his available time. This latest edition contains an illustrated article on the power house for heating the new \$75,000,000 Chicago Union Station in connection

manufactured by The B. S. Constant Manufacturing means of these supply bins and the independent ing under every conceivable condition. While we drier legs, the driers can be operated at any time, found that owners were very liberal in bestowing day or night, without the slightest interference praise on these scales, what really impressed us with any work going on in the elevator.

> the walls being almost entirely composed of windows which flood the whole building with light. The entrance to the building is through the elevator, and every floor of the driers is reached by it was considered favorably, perhaps due more to wide easy stairs. Ample space is provided all the good reputation of the machines themselves around the machines.

The elevator, which is the largest in the Kansas City market, is operated by the Grain Marketing Company.

RUSSIA'S CEREAL CROPS

Broomhall's quotes the National Commissariat of Agriculture for Russia that the whole of the Union of Soviet republic except Transcaucasia, Turkestan and the far eastern provinces have crops estimated at 39,500,000 tons. The requirements are given at 38,000,000 tons, leaving 1,500,000 tons available for export. Estimates for different cereals are not given, but the whole is grouped together, including all sorts of grains, probably including flax and other seeds. According to these indefinite figures, the aggregate of possible surplus of all kinds of grains would be almost 50,000,-000 bushels. But in the latter part of September exports of grain were forbidden by Russia.

A SHIPMENT OF SUPER-SERVICE BELTING

shipment of Super-Service Belting which was for- Creek and it will only be a matter of a short time warded this spring to go in the Globe P-V Elevator, before we shall have Champion Scales in volume cf Duluth, Minn. The installation aggreated an production in our No. 2 plant, the Invincible works, amount valued at \$10,000.

The picture was taken on the platform of the October.



PART OF A SHIPMENT OF SUPER-SERVICE BELTING

handling problems.

INSTALLATION OF LARGE HESS DRIER

The large new modern terminal elevator which has been designed and is now being built by the John S. Metcalf Company, for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Argentine Station, Kansas City, Kan., is to be equipped with a four unit Hess Drier which will have a capacity to dry and cool 60,000 bushels of grain a day. It will have the new dust collecting features lately devised by the Hess Company, and which have proved so successful in the Hess Driers installed for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Baltimore.

The drier building at this new elevator will be placed above the track shed, thus giving sufficient elevation to spout direct to the drier legs in the large supply bins placed over each drier unit. By to observe the behavior of these machines, operat-

with its equipment with a Webster Coal and Ashes new factory building of the Hamilton Rubber Man-Handling System. Future numbers will specialize ufacturing Company at Trenton, N. J., manufacin like manner on other important mechanical turers of the Super-Service Belting. The building was completed in October, 1924, at a cost of \$500,-000 and was erected to meet the largely increased demand for Hamilton Rubber Manufacturing Company's products.

HOW'ES COMPANY MAKES AN-OTHER BIG PURCHASE

Zanone Scale & Manufacturing Company, Inc., most wonderful thing about the No. 12 is that it can Louisville, Ky., has been purchased by S. Howes be used for all kinds of whole grains and scratch Company, Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y., the well known feeds, cracked corn and cornmeal, and for poultry manufacturers of "Eureka" and "Invincible" grain cleaning machinery.

transaction has been released by M. L. Barbeau, so many commodities." treasurer of S. Howes Company, Inc.:

"For something like three years, we have been selling the Vogt-Zanone 'Champion' scales on a elevator. Grain to be dried can be spouted from jobbing basis. During this time, our experts and the hopper scales in the elevator, direct to the our traveling men have had plenty of opportunity

most was their enthusiasm concerning the accuracy The drier building will be of the "daylight" type, of the Champion. With such a satisfactory experience, it was naturally to be expected that when the opportunity unexpectedly presented itself to buy the Vogt-Zanone business as a going concern. than to the inducement offered by the prosperous condition of the company and its fast-growing volume of sales. Shortly after A. C. Barbeau, president, and W. K. Miller, secretary of our company,



THE CHAMPION AUTOMATIC SACKER AND WEIGHER

visited the Louisville works, the deal was consummated. A whole carload of models, jigs, The accompanying picture shows a part of a templets and patterns is now on its way to Silver which your readers will recall, we bought last

"If the Howes organization did not firmly believe that the milling field was coming back into its own, and that prospects for the future were just as bright as ever, we would not have bought out four different concerns; Noye Bros. Company and the A. E. Reilly Roll Grinding & Corrugating Company, both of Buffalo, our local competitor, the Invincible Grain Cleaner Company, and finally, the Vogt-Zanone Scale & Manufacturing Company. These transactions involved an investment aggregating more than a quarter of a million dollars. This is the best possible proof that our faith is complete in the milling industry of the United

"For some eight years, the Vogt-Zanone Scale & Manufacturing Company has been building a complete line of patented automatic package filling and weighing machines for putting up 1 to 25 pound packages of flour, cereals and granulated products generally. One of these machines is illustrated herewith.

"In the Champion line, there is one particular model for which every member of our organization predicts great things. It does seem as though this No. 12 has a wonderfully bright future. It is a dual-purpose automatic sacker and weigher for paper, cotton or burlap containers, ranging in size from 5 pounds up to 180 pounds. It works at lightning speed-for instance, a 25-pound sack can be filled and accurately weighed at the rate of 15 packages a minute; 50-pound packages at better than nine per minute; while five 100-pound bags It is announced that the business of the Vogt- can be turned off every 60 seconds. Of course, the mashes and dairy feeds as well. We cannot recall any other sacking scale which is adapted to a sim-The following information pertaining to the itar range of work, and which can be employed for

> HARVESTING results in Australia generally confirm the preliminary production forecast of 162,-000,000 bushels although rain has damaged late crops in New South Wales. This rain loss is not so great as in previous years.

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, SECRETARY each member the opportunity to market his grain of AGRICULTURE

The new Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, spent his first 20 years in Idaho and Montana. His ranching experience of those early days included helping with the crops as well as looking after cattle on the ranges. His financial handicaps gave him cause for worry, and might well have discouraged a less persistent young man from completing his education. However, he completed his course in 1904 and graduated from the Agricultural College of Utah.

He then became a professor and instructor in the department of agronomy of the college, remaining in this capacity about three years. His next step was becoming a cerealist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. While holding this position he traveled extensively in the interest of dry-farming projects which he had done much toward establishing. His studies in this connection earned for him recognition as being the leading authority in the United States on dry-farming. He is also a well known authority on wheat production and the growing of sorghums, and has made exhaustive studies of the pasture problems of western Kansas.

He became professor of agronomy at Kansas State Agricultural College in 1910, and in 1913 was appointed dean of that division and head of the Agricultural Experiment Station. On March 1, 1918,



SECRETARY WILLIAM M. JARDINE

he became its president. In addition to his varied experience in educational work, Mr. Jardine has had executive training in governmental work and some commercial training. He was at one time manager of a large corporation in Utah. He is credited with having introduced the growing of Hard Winter wheat in the far northwest. In 1921 he served on the advisory committee of the Food Research Institute, where he was associated with such prominent men as Herbert Hoover, Julius Barnes and others. His latest distinctive service to the public was his work on the Agriculture Commission appointed by President Coolidge.

William M. Jardine was born January 16, 1879, in the home of a pioneer rancher in Oneida County, Idaho. His father, a Scotchman, came to this country as a boy, and the newly appointed secretary was his fourth child and eldest son. His mother's ancestry was Welch and she was a native of Utah.

GRAIN MARKETING COMPANY STOCK TO GRAIN GROWERS

A committee, headed by Eugene D. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., and appointed for the purpose, has entered into a contract with the Grain Marketing Company, the substance of which provides that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., through this committee, will write a letter to each of its members explaining the proposal arrived at and tendering to

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

each member the opportunity to market his grain either under the terms of his U. S. Grain Growers contract or under the new plan now in operation by the Grain Marketing Company. Each member is entitled to one share of membership stock in the new company, to be settled for by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., and upon return of the member's signed application, the membership is to be sent him free of further charge.

The Board of Directors of the U.S. Grain Growers, Inc. met in October, 1924, and designated a committee to investigate the Grain Marketing Company. After a comprehensive survey of the situation, a committee consisting of Eugene D. Funk of Bloomington, Ill., W. R. Crowther of Golden City, Mo. and C. B. Steward of Lincoln, Neb., was authorized to negotiate with the Grain Marketing Company. They were authorized to use final and conclusive authority in carrying out their findings without further action by the directorate. The action taken and described above followed a careful analysis of the affairs and policies of the Grain Marketing Company, and conferences with such advisors as Frank Wetmore, Alexander Legg and Bernard Baruch.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

By K. V. R. NICOL

This is a large subject, and one that is quite widely discussed at the present time. Probably no two people will agree on their analyses of the same. However, we can only take the figures from the most reliable sources and use them as a basis to form our conclusions.

I wish to emphasize at the beginning of these remarks that the figures I present to you are purely analytical and not intended to convey any opinion as to the merits or demerits of the present price of wheat.

The world's wheat situation is always interesting, and it is a very common saying that wheat is being harvested every day in the year somewhere in the world. It is really very interesting, however, to note how the crops of the world rotate, and to see how the crops of the big exporting countries follow each other to the big consuming markets, namely, Europe. Starting with the United States Winter wheat crop in July, followed by the Spring wheat crop of our country and Canada into September, then followed by the Argentine and Australian crop in January and February, and the Indian harvest in March, we soon come around to our new crop, so it would seem that nature had designed a place and time for every crop to mature and go into consumption.

We have not taken Russia into our calculation, as their contribution to the world's supply is very small at present, and owing to poor harvest and lack of accurate information concerning their situation, we may consider that what they export from one part of their vast territory may be offset by what they would import in other sections; as for instance, we see Black Sea shipments on one hand, and imports through the Baltic gateway of wheat or flour on the other hand.

Wheat is raised and consumed the world over. Some countries are self-sustaining; others must import either wheat or flour to feed themselves. In any commodity, the supply must be always greater than the requirements or prices would be prohibitive, so in wheat, we have been used to thinking in past seasons of the world's surplus of 200 to 250,000,000 bushels as about a normal carryover on July 1. A surplus of this amount is about what the world needs at all times to balance the price and to take care of a disaster or short crop in one country or another as may occur from time to time.

284,000,000

India and others on July 1, 1924, was 46,000,000 bu.

*An address delivered before the Michigan Millers Association, at Lansing, on January 28, by K. V. R. Nicol of the Grain Marketing Company, Chicago.

To this we add the new crop starting July 1 of exportable surplus:

 North America
 .369,000,000 bushels

 Argentina
 .121,000,000 "

 Australia
 .115,000,000 "

 India and others
 .58,000,000 "

This 663,000,000 bushels new crop wheat, this year added to the carryover of last year totals 947,000,000 bushels.

These surplus countries have exported to January 1, 367,000,000 bushels, which deducted from the surplus new crop and carryover, leaves on hand 580,000,000 bushels wheat in the exporting countries on January 1.

From July 1 to January 1, the exporting countries have exported as stated, 367,000,000 bushels and if they export a like amount from January 1 to July 1, 1925, they will have exported during the year a total of 734,000,000 bushels which taken from our figure of 947,000,000 bushels, total wheat available leaves a world carryover of about 213,000,000 bushels.

However, bear in mind that the prices paid by the foreigner for his first six months' requirements were probably made on a level of possibly 40 cents lower than existing prices and that therefore the requirements of the last six months may be cut down on account of the advance in price, and it is not unreasonable to figure therefore that export requirements from January 1 to July 1 may be 25,090,000 bushels less than the first six months of the crop year. Thus we find we would have a carryover of around 213 to 238,000,000 bushels of wheat next July 1. The situation the world over we believe would on July 1 show a close adjustment between supplies and requirements. The situation although rather close, is by no means alarming for high prices bring on economies in one way or another which effect a saving here and there, the total of which makes considerable difference in the final outcome.

The above figure is the conclusion we reach on taking a broad view of the situation based on averages of the world's requirements and surpluses. In other words, the thought I am trying to convey is that we must take the factors as we find them and cannot take into our calculations conditions which possibly would reduce or increase the consumption of wheat the world over as we have no assurance that these factors may disturb present calculations.

Just an explanation concerning the method of figuring the carryover in a country: Same are figured at the end of each crop year, and it is well to understand that in export countries with large population such as the United States and India, it is difficult to reduce the amount down as low as it can be done in such countries as Canada, Australia and Argentina, where not only is the population smaller in pro rata to the size of wheat yields, but the number of their mills and elevators, as well as farmers' granaries are much less than in the United States. Therefore, while these countries can make very close to a general clean up by the ends of their seasons, the United States has so many nooks and corners that it would require a somewhat unusual strain to clean up much below 50,000,000 bushels.

In closing, the following is given as food for thought, and is quite a puzzling feature to statisticians in general and that is the amounts of flour from time to time within the United States. Is it not possible that from one to three bushels of wheat per capita milled into flour is within the borders of the United States at different times awaiting consumption? Let me assume for instance, that the present amount is 11/2 bushels per capita, in which case it would mean the large sum of 165,000,-000 bushels of wheat. Yet there is no doubt but that amount could easily decrease or increase fully 50,000,000 bushels without the average man who is interested becoming aware of it. You millers, no doubt, keep better posted on this matter than most others, but even to many of you, it is a doubtful and uncertain situation to keep track of; nevertheless, it is an item well worth investigating in trying to determine not only future requirements of flour at all times, but also to judge at different times how long a depression in flour sales from mills is to



CREDIT FRAUD DRIVE IS PLANNED

The penalty suffered by honest merchants through the operations of unscrupulous competitors is declared to be one of the chief motives behind the movement of the National Association of Credit Men to drive the "credit crook" out of business. The association, through its 140 local branches, is engaged in a campaign to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 which will be used to finance the investigation and prosecution of commercial crime.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT PROPOSES CHANGE

The Atlas Portland Cement stockholders on May 6, will vote on plan to split the common and preferred stock on a basis of 3 new for each old share. New common will be no par and new prefered 33½ dollars par in place of the present \$100. It is also proposed to cancel the 5,000 shares of preferred held in treasury and increase the common by authorizing 100,000 additional new shares. The authorized capital after the increase and giving effect to changes proposed will consist of 1,000,000 shares common and 75,000 preferred.

STEEL PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

Production of steel ingots during the month of February reached a daily average of 155,833 gross tons a day, the highest since March, 1924, when the approximate daily output was 161,075 tons. Due to the fewer number of work days last month the total for all compares, as calculated by the American Iron and Steel Institute, dropped to 3,740,004 tons from 4,180,413 tons in January.

The companies actually reporting to the American Iron & Steel Institute had a total ingot production in February amounting to 3,547,020 tons, compared with 3,964,704 tons the month previous. Output for both months totaled 7,571,524 tons for the companies reporting and 7,910,417 tons, the estimated total for all companies.

ENGLISH INTERESTS ACQUIRE COLUM-BIA PHONOGRAPH

English interests have acquired control of the Columbia Phonograph Co. Louis Sterling, managing director of the Columbia Graphophone Co., Ltd., of London, has been elected chairman of the board, representing the Constructive Finance Co., Ltd., which now owns both Columbia concerns. It acquired the English branch in November, 1922, and has made it a paying venture, and now has purchased 51,000 shares of the American company stock.

Directors of the Columbia Phonograph Company are extending the offer to all the stockholders prorata and a committee has been organized with the New York Trust Company as fiscal agent to receive deposits of stock, which according to the terms of the offer, must be delivered by March 25.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR AUTO INDUSTRY

Confident that the conditions point to general prosperty for some time to come, John Willys, president of Willys-Overland Company, declares the automobile industry faces a car shortage this spring.

"Conditions presage a demand that will exceed the supply being built," he says. "Even a most cursory glance over reports from the field reveals a spirit of optimism that augurs well for the future. It is the opinion of those in close touch with the situation and those who study economic conditions that the slack period is over and the up-

ward trend will continue possibly to new business peaks. Unforeseen factors may arise but I cannot see anything but a great year for American business in general and motor industry in particular. Contrast this with low inventories at practically every motor car factory and few cars in dealers' stocks. The country within a few weeks will be clamoring for more automobiles but excessive caution due to bitter memories of early months of 1924, which failed to come up to expectations have dictated a comparatively moderate output.

"Willys-Overland dealers during 1924 sold 12,000 more cars than the factory produced. This certainly cannot be construed into an instance of saturation."

AMERICAN CAR INCREASES CAPITAL

Stockholders of the American Car & Foundry Company at a special meeting approved an increase in the common stock from 300,000 shares of \$100 par to 600,000 shares of no par, permitting the exchange of one share of old stock for two of the new. This change makes no difference in the relative voting power of the preferred and common stocks, two shares of the new common stock having one vote at meeting of stockholders. The new stock will carry a \$6 dividend rate. W. H. Woodin, president, said the plants of the company are working "comfortably full" and the situation is satisfactory.

UTILITIES MERGER CONTEMPLATED

Stockholders of the New Jersey Power & Light Company will meet in Richmond, Va., March 17, to vote upon changing the name to the National Public Service Corporation and a refinancing program which contemplates the redemption of outstanding Jersey Central securities and to authorize new issues.

Coincident with the announcement formal notice was issued that the Fitkin interests have contracted to purchase the Monmouth Lighting Company and the Shore Lighting Company in New Jersey; the Scranton Railway, Altoona & Logan Valley Electric Railway Company, Scranton Business Company, Logan Valley Bus Company and Carbondale Gas Company, all located in Pennsylvania and the Florida Power Company, a hydroelectric company which will be connected by high tension transmission lines with Pinellas County Power Company, a subsidiary of the Tidewater Power Company, now owned by Jersey Central Power and Light.

The merged companies, which hereafter will be known as the Jersey Central Power & Light Company, propose to sell \$11,500,000 principal amount of first mortgage and refunding 20-year 5½ per cent gold bonds series A and \$4,000,000 par amount of 7 per cent preferred stock.

A. T. & T. TO INCREASE CAPITAL

The most interesting feature of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company annual report was the statement by H. B. Thayer, chairman of the board, that the company will increase its capitalization, although planning no additional stock issue this year.

The report itself contained no remarkable features beyond indicating the further progress of the big utility company in its expansion program to meet increasing demands for service, a strengthening of the surplus and reserve position and a margin of earnings well above the 9 per cent dividend.

Net income after all charges in 1924 was \$91,-046,321, or the equivalent of 11.31 per cent on the average amount of capital stock outstanding last

year as compared with \$81,692,181 or 11.35 per cent on the stock in 1923. Figured on the basis of the \$91,344,371 capital outstanding December 31, last, the 1924 earnings were equivalent to only 9.82 per cent. After payment of dividends \$20,128,094 was transferred to surplus, but \$3,000,000 was added to reserves and \$19,990,757 was appropriated to pay the April 15 dividend, so that the final surplus is smaller than a year ago.

MELLON'S POLICY DECLARED

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has a four-fold policy which he will pursue during his continuing term, foundations of which were laid during the past four years, and which he now will elaborate.

These four major objectives are:

- 1. Reduce and simplify taxation, especially in the higher brackets, to stimulate revenue.
- 2. Continue the steady reduction of the public debt at the rate of \$500,000,000 annually.
- 3. Finually refund the short-term obligations.4. Procure the refunding of the huge foreign debts.

These are the basic policies of Mellon's administration. Others relate to lesser functions of the treasury department.

Increased prosperity in industrial sections of the country and improved conditions anticipated in the agricultural areas are expected to aid Secretary Mellon to achieve this goal so far as it applies to the domestic situation.

The period of reconstruction and transition from the war years is substantially over, and with a wise financial policy on the part of the Government to facilitate the progress, years of plenty are anticipated.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS

Stockholders in the basic industries of the country increased 3,500,000, or practically doubled, from January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1925, according to a survey just completed by Robert S. Binkerd for the Academy of Political Science. This survey was based by Mr. Binkerd on returns obtained from 523 steam railroads, electric railways, gas, electric and power companies, steel and oil companies, the packers and miscellaneous industries.

With the returns from these 523 companies as a base, Mr. Binkerd estimated that, of the increased shareholders since 1918, 500,000 were employes, 1,000,000 were customers and 2,000,000 were investors drawn from the general public.

In addition to the increase in stockholders on the most conservative basis, there has been an increase of at least 2,500,000 bondholders, in some industries like telephone, the street railway and some other public utilities, the increase in bondholders being practically parallel to the increase in stockholders; that since 1918 at least 1,800,000 farmers have become financially interested in cooperative buying and selling, and that since 1918 over 28,000,000 new savings accounts have been established and the aggregate amount of money in such accounts has nearly doubled.

MARKET OPINION

Stein, Alstrin & Co.—The market has a strong undertone and we believe stocks should be bought on this reaction in anticipation of an early resumption in the advance.

Alfred L. Baker & Co.—On any further depressions of importance in the market, we believe in United States Steel, the first class rails and some of the good oil stocks that are well financed and well managed and are making money.

Scott, Burrows & Christie.—We look for a trading market, while there are so many differences of opinion as to the immediate trend of prices—some are bullish and others bearish, particularly certain industrials, and still others uncertain which results in irregularity.

Thomson & McKinnon.—When considering the daily volume of business, seems to us a very striking argument in favor of the theory that the stock market discounted everything favorable.

NEWS LETTERS

LOUISVILLE

A. W. WILLIAMS - CORRESPONDENT

Бинининияния по выбрания в при выбрания в по выбрания в

HE grain market has been quite dull over the month as a result of unsettled markets and severe slumps. Jobbers claim that there is very little demand for grain out in the state at the present time, and the flour mills are also finding things a trifle quiet, as the retailers and jobbers are buying in small lots for immediate use and not putting in much contract business. Feed has been in very fair demand as a result of high grain, and lack of pasturage, and there has been good demand, with prices slowly showing a light advance over the past week or 10 days due to smaller production on account of some mills being down on a half time basis, and due to better demand. Farm supplies of grain generally run short at this season, and create better country demand, but country demand has been abnormally light this season.

The Kentucky Public Elevator Company reported that it was handling small supplies, not having more than eight or ten cars in and out daily at this time, while storage stocks are lower than they were. Present storage holdings show 126,000 bushels of corn; 122,000 of wheat and 46,000 of oats. Wheat holdings have been materially reduced as a result of owners moving holdings to mills.

It was reported at the Ballard & Ballard Company that the mill resumed operations on March 4. after being down several days account of lack of shipping instructions, or new business for immediate shipment. Flour orders for the week were reported as better than they had been the previous week. The feed mill has been kept fairly busy on manufactured feeds, while the company has been selling its mill feed production without trouble.

Ed Scheer, of the Bingham-Hewett Grain Company, remarked that there was practically nothing moving, and he hadn't seen the market so dead in a long time. A few old orders are being filled, but, with the very unsettled markets over the end of February and early days of March, buyers have refused to take hold.

In the local market No. 2 White corn is quoted at \$1.28 a bushel, with Yellow the same, and mixed at \$1.27, the No. 3 being 3 cents a bushel less; and No. 4, at 6 cents under No. 2. Wheat is back down to around \$1.95 a bushel for cash wheat, Louisville, although in small lots it can probably be had as low as \$1.90, which is the price being offered by mills. Oats are quoted at 58 cents for No. 2 White; and 561/2 cents for No. 3 White. Hay prices are lower than they were as a result of heavier receipts. Oscar Farmer & Sons are offering for hay in bulk carlots at Louisville \$17.50 for No. 1 Timothy, \$16.50 for No. 2 and \$14 for No. 3; and for wheat straw, \$10.50. Hay is being sold, baled carlots, at around \$20 to \$21 for best grades. Timothy, Clover and Mixed Timothy and Clover are selling at about the same prices on grade.

Feed has been down to around \$30 for millfeed, but has advanced to \$32, with mixed feed \$33 to \$34 and middlings \$34 to \$35, some mills quoting as much as \$4 a ton over these prices, which are based on cotton packed, carlots, Louisville.

For the first time in many years there is not a single slack cooperage or barrel plant in Louisville, as a result of a fire some weeks ago which destroyed the Louisville plant of the J. D. Hollingshead Company, which had previously absorbed the old Dreidel & Smith Cooperage Company plants. The Hollingshead company, a Chicago concern, has been supplying its local trade since the fire from its Thebes, Ill., plant. The Louisville Cooperage Company, manufacturers of tight cooperage, has just announced that it is starting production shortly of slack and flour or produce barrels.

Flour prices have recently been reduced 25 cents a barrel, making a total drop of 65 cents a barrel during the month. Present quotations are short pat-

ent. Winter wheat flour, \$10.75 a barrel; long patent, \$9.55; cut offs, \$8.75, prices varying a little above and a little below these figures. Red mule feed is quoted at \$45 a ton, 60 per cent grain basis; sweet feed, 85 per cent grain, \$50; milk feed, 24 per cent protein, \$48; cracked corn, \$55, and poultry feeds and mashes from \$58 to \$65.

Harry A. Volz, of the local grain house of S. Zorn & Co., was recently elected vice-president of the Louisville Transportation Club, of which he has been an active member for years.

Oscar Fenley, of the Kentucky Public Elevator Company, was recently named president of the Louisville Industrial Foundation, founded some years ago by public subscription, and operated in the interest of bringing new industries to Louisville.

Ed Barrett, watchman for Callahan & Sons Grain Elevator Company, on Thirteenth Street, knows why it is that burglars have such an easy time robbing buildings. A few days ago Barrett fell from a platform at the plant at 1:30 in the morning. He was unable to move, and tried to wake up the neighborhood by shooting his pistol. However, the people rested peacefully, he lying on the ground for nearly an hour, until detectives from the American Protection Company came to investigate his failure to punch his clock

David M. Minton, Jr., son-in-law of G. A. Breaux, vice-president of the Ballard & Ballard Company, Louisville, recently paid \$108,000 for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, or \$2,000 less than was paid for it by its former owner, Frederick W. Droge. Mr. Minton formerly lived and operated in California, but has recently gone to New York.

MILWAUKEE

C. O. SKINROOD - CORRESPONDENT

THE grain trade of Milwaukee took another drastic slump for the month of February when the total offerings of grain fell back about 2,000,000 bushels below the offerings of a year ago. This decline is based on a supply of a little less than 6,000,000 bushels for February last year.

Practically all of this slump is reflected in the small marketing of corn. The total corn receipts reported at Milwaukee for the past month were only 1,300,000 bushels in round numbers whereas the supply a year ago in February was no less than 3,350,000 bushels.

All other branches of the grain trade appear to be more or less normal. The showing in barley is the best of any grain for February. Here the total jumped from 768,000 bushels to practically 1,100,000 bushels. Wheat supply for the past month was a little more than 200,000 bushels, a fair gain over last year. The supply of rye dropped about 100,000 bushels, with offerings for the past month of approximately 160,000 bushels. The receipts of oats at Milwaukee show a decline for the past month of approximately 250,000 bushels and the total the past month was a little over 1,000,000 bushels.

Milwaukee grain men report that the merchantable corn is not in the country on any such scale as in former years. Hence it is not surprising that corn receipts are far below those of a year ago. This small supply of corn as compared with other seasons is expected to be a continuing factor in the grain supply. He does trade during the entire summer and fall.

However, the high prices are reducing corn consumption, so that although the corn supply is under that of previous years, there is still enough to take care of the existing demand in a fairly adequate way.

A curious old relic of Milwaukee malt days when this was a great industry of the city will soon be removed. The old malt house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Chicago Streets, about 60 years old and a unit of the old Engelhardt Brewery, one of the very first breweries built in the history of the city, will soon be only a memory. It will be torn down to make way for a modern office building.

The malt industry of the city seems to be going ing the chief interest. The trade in wheat jumped

into a gradual eclipse. Much of the malt made here is exported and the demand is apparently falling off steadily. During the past month the shipments of malt from Milwaukee have been only a little more than 200,000 bushels, in place of almost 400,000 bushels shipped out for the corresponding month a year ago. The output has been cut in half practically in a single month. The production is now running at the rate of only 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bushels a year, whereas at one time the industry turned out eight or ten times this total.

The Milwaukee flour milling output has taken a remarkable spurt of activity in view of the small activity of mills the country over. The production for the past week has been at the rate of 7,350 barrels as compared with 7,250 barrels in the past week and only 3,500 barrels for the corresponding week a year ago. The activity of the mills is about 100 per cent above that of the same period of a year ago.

Flour stocks at Milwaukee are exceedingly light with only about 7,000 barrels as compared with approximately 5,000 barrels a month ago, about 14,000 barrels a year ago for the same date, 11,000 barrels two years ago, 13,000 barrels four years ago and 22,000 barrels five years ago. The flour holdings are approximately half of those which have been customary for this season in other years.

The state crop board says that farmers are buying very little mill feed this year because of the large supply of hay and grain raised last year. Another reason for the small feed buying, the board says, is the high prices of millfeeds as compared with the low prices for butter fat. In general, farmers are well supplied with home feeds and they are not going to take any important amount of commercial feeds.

A. A. Breed, chief inspector of grains at the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, reports that most of the corn coming here is now of very light weight and the moisture content is also running high. Last year, he said for this period the weight of corn was mostly around 521/2 pounds to the bushel, while this year a weight of 471/2 pounds is the more common figure. As for moisture content, most of the corn is running around 19 to 20 per cent, whereas 17 to 18 per cent of moisture is the usual showing for this time of the year. Much of the corn is now grading No. 5 and No. 6. Mr. Breed asserts, while as a rule this corn grades in the No. 3 and the No. 4 class. The reason for the light weight of corn and the high moisture content is that the corn received at the Milwaukee market is mostly from the Iowa and Minnesota corn districts. This is not of nearly as good quality, he reports, as the southwestern corn which had a chance to get full season's maturity.

Milwaukee's barley trade will make a splendid showing this year, Mr. Breed finds, as receipts have been running at a good clip for most of the crop season. in fact the showing is materially above that of a year ago for the same period. The quality of barley, however, is only moderately good as much of the Minnesota barley is full of wild oats and other seeds. This serves in many cases to hold it down to a No. 4 inspection grade, instead of No. 3 and in many cases it throws it into the feeding class.

As for oats there is a good run of the No. 3, Mr. Breed asserts and there has been a good run of this kind for the entire season. There is plenty of first class oats left in the country, Mr. Breed believes, so that there will be heavy receipts along this line for the rest of the season

Mr. Breed looks for a very good run of grain for several months to come. He says there is a lull right now and marketing will be light as the crop planting season approaches, but after that he looks for a good grain supply. He does not believe, in other words that the high prices for grain in the last few months, have scraped the country clean of grain supplies.

While Milwaukee is primarily a cash grain market and trade in futures seldom approaches high levels, the recent boost in grain prices seems to have given this class of trade a big spurt. The trade has been vigorous ever since last fall, in fact since the advance in the grain market became striking, according to Secretary Harry A. Plumb.

For the last month for which trading figures are available, the reports show that business in futures was practically quadrupled, the total being in excess of 12,000,000 bushels. Most of this boost in trading in grain futures was in wheat and corn, these arousing the chief interest. The trade in wheat jumped

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from about 700,000 bushels to nearly 2,500,000 bushels for the last monthly report available. Corn trade jumped from about 1,400,000 bushels a year ago to nearly 9,000,000 bushels. Smaller increases were shown for the other grains.

Mr. Plumb believes that trade in futures will continue active until grain prices get down to more normal levels. The rapid jumps and high prices are conductive to this active market in futures, he maintains.

The Milwaukee rate of interest on advances for the month has been fixed by the Finance Committee at 6 per cent, the same as a month ago.

The supplies of corn, oats and rye are fairly large according to the latest Milwaukee figures on storage of grain. The supply is approximately 230,000 bushels of wheat, 923,000 bushels of corn, almost 2,400,000 bushels of oats, 129,000 bushels of barley and 580,000 bushels of rye.

The total grain holdings at Milwaukee are a little more than 4,000,000 bushels of which more than half is oats, about one quarter is corn and about one eighth is rye. The barley and wheat holdings are small. Grain is being accumulated at the local market in preparation for the season of navigation. The total will he still further augmented before the opening of the lake season in April.

A member of the Milwaukee chamber of Commerce and well known to members of the grain trade for a long time, Thomas Clifford, met his death recently in an auto accident, when his machine jumped from the end of Twenty-fifth Street to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks in the ravine below. For many years Mr. Clifford had been manager in Malwaukee of the Lamson Bros., brokers, and at the time of his death he was floor manager for the J. E. Bennett Company, brokers. Mr. Clifford is survived by a widow and a daughter Kathleen, aged 10 years.

One vessel, the William A, Reiss, has been loaded with approximately 250,000 bushels of grain at the Kinnickinnic Elevator to be held for storage until ravigation opens. The cargo consists of 149,000 bushels of corn and about 101,000 bushels of rye.

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has just issued a compilation of grain trade for this crop year which shows that this market has made an excellent showing by the season, although large losses in receipts have been shown for particular months.

This chart shows for instance, that for this crop year the wheat received here is actually four times as large as a year ago for the same period of time; more than 5,500,000 bushels wheat as compared with 1,335,000 bushels for the previous year.

The corn showing is poor with only about 2,700,000 bushels received for this crop year to date as compared with 6,560,000 bushels in round numbers for the corresponding period of a year ago.

In oats, there is remarkable stability with about 12,300,000 bushels a year ago and about 12,600,000 bushels for the present crop season.

The barley showing for Milwaukee is also excellent with about 8,900,000 bushels received this season to date as compared with 5,366,000 bushels for the same period of the previous year.

The rye comparison for Milwaukee is also highly favorable with a little less than 1,000,000 bushels effered a year ago against better than 2,100,000 bushels this year for the same period.

The total of gain receipts at Milwaukee for the crop season proved to be almost 32,000,000 bushels as against 26,500,000 bushels in round numbers for the corresponding period of a year ago. Had the corn supply been up to normal, the total grain receipts for the crop season would have been almost 10,000,000 bushels over the previous year.



NLESS lake shipping is resumed at an early date this year, grain shippers will have difficulty in lining up tonnage. The majority of the ore shippers are expected to insist that vessel owners carry the maximum amount of ore named in their contracts. As a considerable part of the ore at upper lake ports must be moved at an early date, the supply of tonnage available for the Great Lakes grain trade will be reduced to a notable extent. Stocks of grain at the Canadian Head of the Lakes has been materially increased in the last few weeks owing to small rail shipments. The amount of grain stored in elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur this year is smaller than it was a year ago at this time, but stocks at Chicago, South Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Superior are considerably larger.

Some inquiry for tonnage has been made by shippers at the Head of the Lakes at 3½ cents to Buffalo and Lake Erie ports, but vessel owners are holding

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

out for 4 cents. Several vessels have been lined up since the first of the month to take grain on the first trip of the season, but chartering will not be very active until after the fifteenth of the month, according to indications early in March. Lake Michigan grain shippers have entered the market at scattered intervals in search of capacity, but demands for higher rates than were offered forced them to retreat.

A large number of lake freighters are holding grain storage cargoes at the Canadian Head of the Lakes and at Duluth and Superior. While boat owners are hoping for an early opening, icc reports at the Soo indicate the opening may be somewhat late. Last season the upper lakes were infested with ice fields until April and the fleet obtained a late start.

Peter Wenner, who for many years operated a feed store in Broadway, Buffalo, is dead. He was 62 years old and had been prominent in Republican political circles in Buffalo. Besides his widow, Mr. Wenner is survived by three sons, Peter L., Howard C. and William A. Wenner, and a daughter, Mrs. Lester Bates.

Fire of undetermined origin swept through the grain storage elevator of the General Milling Compang at 18-22 Letchworth Street in the Black Rock industrial district of Buffalo this month, entailing a loss estimated at upwards of \$100,000. E. L. O'Malley, manager of the elevator, reports that about 20,000 bushels of grain also was destroyed. The damage



THE BURNING GENERAL ELEVATOR, BUFFALO, N. Y.

is covered by insurance. The elevator of the General Milling Company was of frame construction, five stories in height, and covered with corrugated iron plates. It was built in 1901 and was used principally for the storage of livestock and poultry feed. Walter S. Mahoney is president of the General Milling Company. The photograph reproduced herewith shows the firemen pouring water on the flaming structure. The fire started at 10 o'clock in the morning, but all the employes escaped without injury. There was no explosion as far as could be learned from an investigation by company officials and fire underwriters. It was three hours before the fire could be brought under control. The company plans the erection of a new plant to take the place of the destroyed structure.

Low water made a substantial reduction in the carrying capacity of the great lakes grain fleet last summer and, according to present indications, boats will not be able to load any deeper this year than they did last season. The recommended draft remained 19 feet throughout the season. Vessels at upper lake ports holding winter storage cargoes are loaded for that draft. A reduction from 20 to 19 feet in the loading draft represents a loss of 700 to 1,000 tons a trip for vessels of the larger class. Even though the freighters make only 12 trips during a season, the tonnage loss would total 24,000.

Federal grain inspectors attached to the United States customs office at Buffalo are absolved from any negligence resulting from alleged mixing of inferior grains with high quality Canadian wheat at Buffalo in a report received from the Royal Grain Commission of Canada, which conducted a searching investigation last summer. The inquiry was made after complaints had been received from English grain brokers that inferior grains had been mixed with the highest grades of Canadian grains handled through Buffalo and New York elevators. No evidence tending to show mixing of grain at Buffalo was found

by the Canadian commission. Co-operating with the Royal Grain Commission in Canada in making the investigation were the United States Trade Commission, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the United States Department of State.

A distinct menace to the grain trade of Buffalo is seen by Henry W. Hill, former state senator and inland waterways authority, in the inclusion by Congress of an item of \$275,000 for a survey of the St. Lawrence River deepening project in the rivers and harbors bill. Deepening of the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to Ogdensburg, Mr. Hill fears, will divert considerable Canadian grain tonnage from Buffalo to Ogdensburg.

Charles Kennedy, who for many years had been engaged in the grain business at Buffalo, left an estate of more than \$1,500,000, according to the will which has been admitted to probate. The grain business operated under the name of Charles Kennedy & Co., is left to Charles M. Kennedy, a son, together with the business of Whitney & Gibson. Trust funds of \$100,000 are created for Robert P. Kennedy, a son, and Mrs. Howard R. Patch, a daughter.

The Marine Elevator Company of Buffalo has started work on the construction of a new 2,000,000-bushel grain elevator on a seven-acre site on the Buffalo River between the American and Delwood Elevators. The structure will cost approximately \$1,000,000 and will be completed in time for the rush of grain down the lakes to Buffalo in the early fall. Although complete in itself, the new elevator will be an addition to another elevator owned by the company which has a capacity of 650,000 bushels. Specifications eall for the installation of the newest devices for the storage and quick movement of grains from boats to storage tanks and from the tanks to cars or canal boats. There will be two movable marine towers on the river side of the elevator. The site for the new grain storage plant was hought from the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1916. The new Marine Elevator will have an unloading capacity from three boats of approximately 60,000 bushels an hour. Howard L. Abel is president of the Marine Elevator Company. James Stewart & Co., of Chicago, has the contract for the new plant. The site has 1,300 feet of dock space. The original Marine Elevator was erected in Ganson Street at Hatch slip in 1881 by William H. Abel. In 1894, C. Lee Abel built an addition to the plant, bringing the storage capacity up to 650,000 bushels. About 7,000 feet of railroad trackage will be constructed on the property to handle the new developments.

Negotiations are reported to be under way for the sale of a Buffalo grain storage elevator property on the Island to a group of central New York capitalists. The purchase price is reported to be approximately \$2,000,000. The deal, it is announced, has not progressed to the extent of a public announcement. It is expected the transfer will be made about April 1. The elevator has a storage capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. It is of concrete construction.



URING the latter part of February the grain trade here experienced quite a sickly period, it is reported. The first week in March has seen the market in more of a flurry than has been witnessed for many months, due to the sudden drop in wheat prices and the unsettled condition of the corn market. Export trade was very light until the drop came, when there was a slight increase in orders, but dealers say they do not expect a great deal of export trade until the market becomes a little more settled and many attribute the present slowness to the high prices which have been in vogue for so long. Flour manufacturing has been light of late, as the mills are buying close and apparently awaiting a wheat market to a greater extent than has previously been in evidence, it being reported that the total output of flour by Kansas City mills during the third week of February represented only about 59 per cent of the possible capacity, compared with a 68 per cent output a year ago and a 67 per cent average over a period of 10 years. Stocks of corn have been piling up and establishing highstocks records almost daily. A few good orders of this grain have recently been sold to the Chicago market, but at a considerable discount, considering the quality of the product, it is said.

The Kansas Wheat Growers Association is still somewhat doubtful as to the authenticity of current reports of extensive winter-kill in the southwestern wheat section. In the opinions of their manager, Secretary Topping of Southwestern Millers League concurring, it is still too doubtful to tell accurately the extent to which the winter-kill has affected the

production for the coming season. It has been cited, anent these conflicting reports, that in former years early reports of general killings have often been retracted at the outset of the warmer weather after one or two warm rains which have caused the roots of the wheat to spring up anew.

Recent high prices of wheat have been credited with retarding purchases of flour stocks by the millers and with preventing any enlivening aspect to become evident. The Southwest Millers League is confident that the business of all their members will return to a former substantial basis at once when the present prices have been lowered and are of the opinion that the price must eventually be cut in any event. The future presents a satisfactory appearance to the league, due to the fact that none of the mills is carrying any very large stocks of flour at present, holding off until such time as they may be able to fill their respective needs at a reasonable price.

Export traffic operators here generally are bewailing the existent conditions of the market, though almost daily expecting the reaction to arrive, with a resultant normal export trade. Export orders have been on the increase several times during the early days of March and the latter part of February, but it seems, however, to be constantly shut off by some unusual fluctuation in the markets. It is expected that a rush of foreign orders will follow directly upon the heels of the first semblance of a really settled condition in the various markets of the country and that Kansas City dealers shall benefit materially thereby.

E. P. Mitchell, who is the local manager of Washburn Crosby Company, made the announcement of a rather extensive enlargement of the Gold Medal elevator capacity, to be started at once (March 2). The elevator capacity of the local plant is to be increased by 1,000,000 bushels, bringing the total capacity of the elevator to 2,300,000 bushels and making a place for it among the largest elevators in this city, it is believed. The announcement of this project came as rather a surprise here, since it followed closely the completion only recently of a 750,000-bushel addition to the same elevator. Twenty-one reinforced concrete tanks, 25 feet in diameter and each 100 feet high, will be built and together with additional trackage, scales and conveyor equipment, will represent an approximate expenditure of \$400,000. The tanks are to have a full basement and will be spaced with bins. The construction and installation contracts were awarded March 2 to the Jones-Hettclsater Construction Company of Kansas City. The completion of the project will swell Kansas City's elevator capacity to a total of 30,000,000 bushels, approximately.

C. C. Fields, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, was a visitor in Kansas City, March 4, accompanied by his son, Edward. Mr. Fields is a former member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and is vice-president of the Norris Grain Company here. He was welcomed by many of his old friends and acquaintances and probably enjoyed very much his trip to the old home town, despite the brevity of his stay in the city.

Roy E. Swenson, grain buyer for the Washburn Crosby Company and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has at last managed to forestall any continuance of the raillery to which he has been subjected at the hands of many friends the last few weeks by marrying Lucille Huff, 3407 Wyandotte Street, this city, on February 21. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, and the couple left almost immediately for a short honeymoon to various points in the eastern and northern sections of the country. They are expected to return shortly, when it is to be supposed that the friendly banter of the groom's friends will gain new life for a time and then die out completely, allowing him a much-needed rest from that recent condition in life when it was liftle pleasure to be met by personal friends.

The Norris Grain Company assisted in making the Electric and Radio Show successful in Kansas City during the first week in March, in that their W. M. Young, "one of the boys," almost constantly and very ably assisted the radio announcers at the show, after which he was rather in need of sleep in large quantities.

The Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Missouri, a co-operative marketing organization, held its annual meeting February 23 and 24 at the Coates House. The following officers were elected at the meeting: W. R. Crowthers, Golden City, Mo., president; R. H. McCullough, Polo, Mo., vice-president; E. J. Alexander, Monroe City, secretary; F. A. DeGood, Golden City, treasurer. The directors are: E. J. Goddard, Avalon, Mo.; H. E. Brenner, Turney, Mo.; Isaac Madding, O'Fallon, Mo.; E. M. Peters, Rushville, Mo., and A. Lee Ely, Monroe City, Mo. The members of the association agreed to meet next year at St. Louis, Mo.

The appointment of William M. Jardine, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, appears to have been very well accepted by the various associations here and is reported to have made

a very favorable impression upon the farmers in the southwestern district in general who expect the western farmers to be given at least due consideration in the future. Whether that has not been evident heretofore is, of course, a matter for conjecture, but there seems to be quite a feeling of general assurance in the air in this territory.

A demonstration meeting for the farmers of lower Jackson County has been planned and will be held at Greenwood, Mo. Roy I. Copeland, county agent, and George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner for the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, collaborated on the plans and have laid out experimental plots on nine different farms on which they will show the uses of manure on the various types of land and will demonstrate the results to be obtained from such uses under the many different conditions which may exist. Motion pictures will be taken of the meeting and it is the purpose of all concerned that their combined efforts shall serve to increase production on all the land in the county in future years. The Missouri Pacific has hauled the 12 cars of manure for the initial demonstration at a special freight rate and has also made a flat rate per car on future shipments effective, which is expected to stimulate the increased use of the fertilizer, which is very plentiful at the stock-yards. The Chamber of Commerce is confident that these demonstrations will be of material benefit to the farmers throughout the county, and that production will be much increased.

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BALTIMORE

HARRY L. BECKNER - CORRESPONDENT

RACTICALLY no change is reported of the recent embargo declared by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Western Maryland Bailway on grain shipments from the West. The Baltimore & Ohio Elevators at Locust Point are receiving shipments of grain by permit and gradually are reaching a condition where the embargo can be lifted.

A. W. White, president of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and also president of White & Co., flour merchants, 117 Chamber of Commerce Building, is visiting in Florida and the West Indies.

W. E. Harris, of W. E. Harris & Son, grain merchants, left last week for Florida. Mr. Harris expects to spend about six weeks in the South.

Charles England, 317 Chamber of Commerce, and Ferdinand A. Meyer, of the Baltimore Grain Company, 304 Chamber of Commerce, recently were appointed by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce as delegates to represent the Baltimore organization at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held in Washington, D. C., in May.

The exports of flour and grain from the Port of Baltimore for the week ending March 7 were: Flour, 9,169 barrels; wheat, 302,561 bushels; rye, 396,975 bushels; barley, 120,000 bushels; malt, 24,558 bushels.

At the monthly meeting of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, George J. Turner, insurance agent and broker, and Fréderick W. Senning, steamship agent, were elected members of the organization.

CINCINNATI
HARRY A. KENNY CORRESPONDENT

THE redical fluctuations in wheat futures caused a practical suspension of local cash trading during the major part of last month and holders found it difficult to find buyers or to establish quotations with any degree of accuracy. The cash demand for all grades of grain was dull. The hay situation also was quiet. While receipts of hay increased 37 cars over the same month in 1924, there was a loss of 397 cars of grain for the same period. The grain losses were as follows: Wheat 112 cars, ear corn 33, shelled corn 196, oats 55, and rye 2, while there was an increase of one car in barley.

Stocks of grain in first hands at Cincinnati March 7 were as follows: Wheat 280,733 bushels, corn 240,620 bushels, oats 135,136, and rye 5,888 bushels.

Bert Gale, son of A. C. Gale, president of the A. C. Gale Grain Company, who for several years was identified with his father's business, is now engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Jacksonville, Fla,

Loss of \$25,000 was caused by fire of undetermined origin which destroyed an elevator of the College

Corner Milling Company at College Corner, Ohio, recently. The elevator will be rebuilt. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

William B. Brown, who was engaged in the corn milling business at Hamilton, Ohio, until 1899, died at Los Angeles, Calif., recently, where he had made his home in recent years. At the time of his death Mr. Brown was vice-president of the Title Insurance & Trust Company, Los Angeles, Mr. Brown was well known to the older members of the Cincinnati grain and hay trade. He was 59 years old.

Jack Dorsel, who managed the hay department of the Dorsel Grain Company until illness forced him to go to Asheville, N. C., for his health, informs his friends in the trade that he is steadily gaining weight and that he is much improved.

INDIANAPOLIS
H. M. RUDEAUX CORRESPONDENT

HILE business conditions are not out of the ordinary, the Indianapolis market has practically handled 1,200 cars. Some of these went to the local consumers, but aside from that an unusual condition prevails, as most of the local dealers look ter a decline in receipts. Local elevators are running overtime, especially the driers, and in some instances are running on Sunday.

E. Sheppard of the Cleveland Grain Company reports a heavy movement of grain and says that receipts continue heavy which is an unusual condition for this time of the year, with the markets flooded with cash grain, Elevator B located at Beech Grove, just southeast of Indianapolis, is running overtime, in fact day and night and the driers are working on Sunday. Mr. Sheppard reports business conditions as favorable.

There has been a heavy movement of ear corn through this market for interior points, through the state. As a rule there is a heavy movement of corn for Kentucky just south of the river but this year the demand has been very light, and reports are that the Blue Grass State had a good crop of her own. The millfed demand in the past month has been a bitter disappointment, and the prospects for improvement look very discouraging. At no time during the past month was there what might be called a brisk demand, and only occasionally has there been a demand for a mixed car.

There has been some good business in wheat with local mills and through the State of Kentucky, but nothing out of the ordinary.

The south has been a good market for the few remaining hay dealers and some of them report very good business through Tennessee, especially in the light weight two wire bales. O. D. Kendrick reports good hay trade in the south and says their business so far shows an improvement over last year, but estimates that half the crop of this season will remain unsold. The quality as a rule has been poor, and a good deal of hay arrived in poor condition making it unsalable.

Herman Steen, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association, denied reports to the effect that the Indiana organization had sacrificed large paper profits which might have been obtained if the association has sold its stock of wheat stored in elevators in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport, Ohio.

Mr. Steen said the Indiana Wheat Growers Association was a marketing organization, and not a holding organization. It was the policy of the association, he said, to take wheat off the harvest market and then distribute its sales throughout the year and into the next harvest. The market would have been badly broken, Steen said, had the Indiana association sold its holdings at this time. Steen said that a large amount of Soft Red Winter wheat is in elevators.

Samuel R. Grube, age 91, for more than 50 years connected with the hay and grain markets of Indianapolis, and who for that time had been a familiar figure at the old hay market, died on February 8, at the home of his daughter. Mr. Grube was one of the few old residents who saw the first train enter Indianapolis October 1, 1847, over the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

Lamson Bros. & Co., have moved their offices from the Board of Trade Building to the new Continental National Bank Building at the corner of the Circle and North Meridian Streets.

R. N. Cunningham who operated a feed store at 328 W. Maryland Street was found unconscious in his office on February 13, and died a few hours later, at the city hospital. Cunningham had been struck over the

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head with an iron bar, and robbed of the day's proceeds. Mr. Cunningham was a resident of Advance, Ind., eight miles west of the city, and widely known in Boone County. A small black handbag in which he carried his money was found in the locks of the canal near Military Park. He was a senior member of the Cunningham & Bratton Grain Company of Lebanon, Ind.

DENVER
T. V. KIRK CORRESPONDENT

LL of the mills in this territory give discouraging reports with respect to flour sales as there seems to be very little business. It is thought, however, that the recent drop in the market may stimulate the demand, that is, if the levels continue downward, but not very much hope is held out until a good break in the market is had that will show the prices to be permanently lower than the present figures.

The mills are operating about 11 hours a day on the few orders that are coming in and on the cleaning up of old specifications. The demand for bran is about the same as are feedstuffs and it seems that no matter how much time is applied to the sales end there are no orders forthcoming that are worth mentioning.

Apparently the buyers in western territory are afraid to enter the market at any figure as the general shifting of prices has become a daily occurrence with no stabilizing effect in sight at present. The western Kansas mills and all operators throughout the Rocky Mountain region, it would seem, are having the same experience as their reports on the present situation and views for the future are almost identical which indicates that the flour and feed business is at dead center.

Growers in this region are becoming quite alarmed due to the fact that we are getting a very limited amount of moisture and unless a good fall is had in the near future the next wheat crop will be seriously menaced.

James Lyman, assistant elevator foreman at Loveland Flour Mills, Loveland, Colo., met an untimely death last week through an accident. Mr. Lyman was sweeping out a wheat bin in the elevator when the wall of an adjoining bin collapsed, the wheat pouring over him speedily. A rope was attached to the body of Mr. Lyman but the strength of three men could not release him from the pit as his foot was caught by timbers from the adjoining wall. It was only 10 minutes from the time of the accident until Mr. Lyman was brought out of the bin but the wheat had moved so fast that it suffocated him and all methods of resuscitation proved of no avail. Mr. Lyman had been with the Loveland Flour Mills for some time and his loss is keenly felt by the company and his many friends.

DULUTH
s. J. SCHULTE - - CORRESPONDENT

FFICIALS of the Consolidated Elevator Company have been in position to keep right on receiving grain in a normal way all through the winter as their houses have approximately 3,500,000 bushels of storage space still available. The elevator space situation at Duluth and Superior is, however, much easier than has been expected as a result of the light movement of wheat and other grains from the country to the terminals here ever since the close of navigation last December. The houses have been able to move out sufficient grain by rail to enable them to take care of current arrivals from the country. The Occident Elehas been prominent lately in shipping vator Company wheat all rail. It has completed a shipment of 175,000 bushels of Durum, all rail, to Philadelphia and St. John, N. B. Just as was forecast a year ago, the Occident Elevator Company here has become a material factor in handling Spring wheat on this market. Its buyers have been competing strongly with Minneapolis for good milling Spring wheat and such liberal premiums have been paid that a greater proportion of last season's Spring wheat crop has been marketed here than perhaps in any other season in the history of the trade. The expansion in wheat handling here is attributed to the growing prominence of Buffalo as a milling center and that it is being found more economical to move wheat than flour from this market down there.

Walter McCarthy, president of the Capitol Elevator Company, is back in harness again after a three weeks' vacation trip taking in Denver, Colo., and other western

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

roints. He expressed gratification over the evident comeback of the Middle West as a result of the heavy yields of wheat and other grains and the high prices realized for them last season. Given anything like a repetition of last season's crop and marketing conditions this year, he predicts that the Middle West Winter wheat country will get fully back upon its feet.

Commission houses and elevator interests here are complaining of the lack of interest of eastern buyers in the way of making contracts for moving wheat and other grains east at the opening of navigation. manager of a prominent elevator interest said in that connection that never in his experience of over 30 years in the trade had he found eastern inquiry as slack as it has been this season. In normal seasons a fair amount of boat space had always been contracted for by this time and the elevators could as a rule figure pretty closely upon reducing their grain holdings very materially after the opening of navigation. He attributed the present slackness to the large quantities carried affoat and in elevator storage at Buffalo and other lower lake ports during the winter. A survey of the situation made here recently went to show that boat space for Buffalo delivery is being offered at three cents a bushel. Early in the winter a few charters for flaxseed were reported at four cents a bushel for opening of navigation shipment.

Martin L. Jenks, a prominent figure on the Duluth grain market over a period of 25 years, died at Daytona, Fia., on March 5, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Jenks



THE LATE MARTIN L. JENKS

was president of the Duluth Board of Trade during the years 1918 and 1919, and at the time of his death and during several years previously he was president of the Itasca Elevator Company. He was recognized as a leader in elevator and grain commission trade circles and his judgment was always given deep consideration in seeking solutions of problems that arose from time to time especially during the post-war period. He came to Duluth from Milwaukee, 25 years ago.

Charles F. Haley, manager of A. D. Thomson & Co., is still vacationing down in Florida. The grain business of this house and its activities as lessees of the Great Northern Elevator Company's system of elevators is in charge of James Galvin, H. E. Emerson and Bert Dinham.

Operators in the rye market have experienced a trying period during the last few weeks. As a result of the falling away in export demand here, the spot market in No. 1 rye has registered a drop of 11 cents during the last month and operators do not profess to detect silver lining in the cloud even yet. An explanation of the unsatisfactory situation in the rye market for holders is considered to be found in the large quantities of that grain bought at low prices early in the season and held affoat in the East. The experience of the trade has been that those holders have all along been ready to let some of their grain go at in some cases several cents under the current market level. That has been a factor in eliminating selling opportunities on this market.

Trade in oats here has been comparatively lifeless during the last few weeks, but elevator men are not complaining as they were able to obtain good carrying charges upon the oats, they have taken into store. Stocks of oats in the elevators here now aggregate 12,500,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the trade on this market. Some cargoes of oats shipped from here before the close of navigation were reported to be

still afloat unsold at Buffalo. Handlers of that grain here professed to be in the dark regarding the future course of its market, as a result of heavy available supplies. It is conceded that consumptive demand for oats was affected by high prices during the winter months. The outcome is being awaited with interest by holders here.

F. C. Tenney, who for several years was in charge of the Tenney Company's business here, but who is now in Boston, Mass., as manager of the Clifton Manufacturing Company's rubber business there, was given a hearty reception by his business and personal friends when he paid a few days' visit to this market recently. He claims that the thrills of the rubber trade are by no means as intense as those offered in the grain markets at times. Mr. Tenney intimated that he might possibly be back in the grain market here next fall.

Carl M. White, of the White Grain Company, expressed confidence regarding the outlook for trade in coarse grains and feeds on this market during the next few months. The business of his house has shown expansion this season in spite of high prices having affected the call for feeds in some quarters, he asserted. Trade booked in some quarters has been more than sufficient to make up for recessions in other directions, he asserted.

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* * * Holders of flaxseed are not feeling as chirpy as they were regarding the general outlook in that trade, according to Percy Fuller, manager of the American Linseed Company's Winnipeg office, who was a visitor on this market. He said that holders are now giving some consideration to the disposition of approximately 5,500,-000 bushels of seed being held at the lake terminals and in country elevators over the Canadian West as a result of the slow export inquiry and pressure of Argentine offerings upon the London and other foreign markets. He mentioned that a quantity of flaxseed lying out in the snow over the Canadian West, estimated at more than 1,000,000 bushels, has served to throw an extra element of uncertainty in the situation up there. Linseed oil men at Winnipeg are, however, hopeful that demand for oil will be maintained in sufficient volume to prevent any substantial recessions in quotations of the present crop of flaxseed, as were its market to slide materially from its present level, farmers would curtail their seedings of flax this spring.

H. S. Newell is spending a vacation at Florida resorts after putting through one of the most satisfactory merchandising seasons in wheat, flaxseed and other grains in years, he asserted. His place as official daily closer of the Duluth market is being filled by C. C. Blair and W. B. Joyce.

Commission men and elevator officials here are fecling confident that a substantial tonnage of wheat and other grains remains to be marketed over the Northwest and they are looking forward to a substantial movement after the opening of navigation and space has been made available to take care of it. They have had information to the effect that farmers productions in some districts were greatly underestimated through a disposition on their part to conceal their holdings for fear of bearing on the wheat market or affecting their taxation levies. It is regarded as interesting to note that receipts of all grains at Duluth and Superior during the crop year from August 1 last to March 10 should have aggregated 175,611,615 bushels as compared with 58,293,660 bushels up to the same period last year. Of that total 94,173,006 bushels against 29,004,184 bushels last year. Rye receipts accounted for 33,735,000 bushels and oats for 20,099,985 bushels.

The Barnes-Ames Company reported a renewal of export interest in Durum and Spring wheat during the last 10 days. Grain is being worked all the time from stocks held at Buffalo, afloat or in elevators, said Percy Ginder, secretary of the company.



OR the first two months of this year, flour and grain shipments through the port of Philadelphia have been greatly in excess of those for the same period of last year, according to statistics just compiled by the Commercial Exchange. Exports of wheat during the months of January and February aggregated 9,046,696 bushels as compared with 5,523,844 bushels for the corresponding period of 1924. Flour exports total 95,807 barrels as against 77.752 barrels, while the shipments of other grains during the first two months of the year. compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1924, have been as follows: Oats, 108,833 bushels as against 10,000 bushels; rye, 282,278 bushels as against 19,286 bushels; and barley, 116,468 bushels as against 44,372 bushels. The only decline is in the case of corn, there having been no shipments so far this year.

On March 1, last, the following stocks were held in

Philadelphia public warehouses: Flour, 156,308 barrels; wheat, 2,335,105 bushels; corn, 190,266 bushels; oats, 174,304 bushels; rye, 178,690 bushels.

Factors in the local grain trade have had brought to their attention by Robert Morris, chairman of the Grain Committee of the Commercial Exchange, the proposed revision of the official grain standards for oats, with the request that they give the proposals their consideration. Public hearings on the revision have already been inaugurated. It is expected that the revised standard will become effective at the beginning of the next crop movement or about the middle of June.

Steamship interests are much concerned regarding the outcome of legislation pending before the legislature at Harrisburg which would authorize the city of Philadelphia to enter into contracts for the establishment of passenger sailings from the Port of Philadelphia to European points with the municipality reimbursing the company to the extent of any losses incurred in the operation of such service. This proposal, a new departure in municipal affairs, has been sponsored by Mayor Kendrick as part of the city's port development program. While Philadelphia had many passenger services operating successfully before the war, it is without any regular sailings at the present time and the pending proposal has been put forward as an incentive for re-establishing these lines.

Students of farm problems in all parts of this country and Canada will assemble at the University of Pennsylvania on July 20, next, for the four weeks' session of the American Institute of Co-operation, according to an announcement just made by Dr. Penniman, president of the university. It will be the first session of the institute, which was organized for the study and extension of co-operative marketing of agricultural products. The institute represents the joint efforts of 13 great farming groups, two national organizations of state officials connected with agriculture and one national organization of agricultural economics. Co-operating with them is the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hubert J. Horan, president of the Commercial Exchange, acted as chairman of the meeting recently held here by the Philadelphia Carlot Receivers Association to discuss the proposed construction of a large produce terminal and refrigeration plant on a site adjoining the Philadelphia Tidewater Terminal, the local flour distributing center. Representatives of steamship interests entering the port, the railroads, and large banking and commercial interests attended the meeting. A special committee was appointed to pursue the matter further.

New members proposed in the Commercial Exchange include D. W. Dietrich & Co., Philadelphia, by J. W. Craig and F. M. Turnbull; George S. Blackmore, of the Produce Exchange, New York, by D. J. Murphy and S. H. White; and Edward S. Dean, of New York, by J. B. Pultz and Edward M. Richardson.

At the Girard Point Elevator of the Pennsylvania railroad there was a total of 1,927 carloads of grain unloaded during the month of February. The Port Richmond Elevator of the Reading company unloaded 1,102 cars, while at the 29th Street Elevator of the same company, 52 cars were unloaded for domestic purposes.

George H. Tanner, member of the Chicago Board of Trade and connected with the grain department of Wm. H. Colvin & Co., Chicago, was a recent visitor here. Other visitors include R. W. Goodell, of Minneapolis; D. J. Kennedy, of New York; D. R. Jones, of Penzance, England; H. M. Meech, of Red Wing, Minn.; Thomas Rhoades, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. Campbell, of Harrisburg, Pa.; H. P. Bell, of Denver, Colo.; Arthur F. Stone, of Detroit; J. L. Seiple, of Chicago; J. F. Baldwin, of Arkansas City, Ark.; S. L. Smith, of Salem, N. J.; A. J. Bucking, of Allentown, Pa.; J. E. Bailey, of Indianapolis; A. B. Caple, of Toledo, Ohio; Frank J. Sloan, of Bridgeton, N. J.; Orville Wright, of Baltimore; A. E. Bowman, of Hagerstown, Md.; L. A. Mc-Galliland, of Trenton, N. J.; D. D. Moncill, of Kennet Square, Pa., and Howard Hillyard, of Kenton, Del.

Albert J. Bussenius, of Walton Bros., feed and grain dealers, has returned to the city after spending some time at Miami, Fla.



HE milling demand for wheat continues rather slow with many of the local mills out of the market entirely. Soft wheat premiums have had a big decline and the trade needs some buying power to restore confidence. The crratic Chicago market has made flour buyers cautious. Many of them are ready to get into the market again but prefer to await the outcome of spring crop reports. Stocks of flour are

low with bakers and jobbers and this is regarded as a point in millers favor. It is thought that demand will remain on a hand-to-mouth basis until the market becomes more settled. Millfeeds have had a big break during the past month and should now be in a position to respond to any increased demand. Bran and middlings have been sold for deferred delivery in some cases while other feeds are lagging. Feeds have had a good break and should do hetter if the trade increases at all. Some buyers are having shipments forwarded promptly and this is taken as an indication of low supplies everywhere.

Corn and oats are handicapped by the large primary market holdings. Some heavy weight oats are being sold at fancy prices for seed and corn that is of low moisture is meeting with a good demand. The local coarse grain feed mills have helped relieve the congestion to a large extent while outside mills have been poor bidders.

Clover seed has declined severely the last month and is now considered in shape to react quickly with a liberal spring trade. Deliveries on March contracts were nil because of the premium for cash seed. The Comestic Clover is bringing from two to four dollars premium due to the scarcity while foreign Clover is also being taken readily by seed dealers. October Clover is receiving more attention and will offer many trading opportunities between now and the time the crop is ready for harvest. Foreign advices state their stocks of Clover are pretty well exhausted and the quality becoming poor. Good support is noted on declines in Clover and many buyers are ready to get in again when the market shows strength. Alsike and Timothy are strong and dealers expect a big trade in both at the prevailing discounts under Clover. Plentiful stocks are the only check on these seeds and should the trade be large enough to reduce them rapidly the market will likely advance.

Hay has been dull all month and dealers cannot see much hope for it with the large supplies at all points and prices on the bargain counter. Receipts and shipments are light with a small trade from Southern States. The excellent quality of the last crop and large yield in nearly every section of the country has been a decided factor in the price trend.

Henry Hirsch, seed and wool dealer, was elected to the office of first vice-president of the Toledo Produce Exchange to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. C. Husted. Mr. Hirsch has been prominently identified with the seed and wool trade for many years and enjoys an enviable reputation as a reliable seed dealer.

The recent cold snap made country trade in grains and flour and feeds very slow. Very little wheat is moving and most farmers are disposed to hold the little they have for higher prices. Wheat looks good throughout most of the state and with favorable spring weather should be off to a good start. Bad roads have hindered business somewhat and caused farmers to stay in and care for their stock.

Grain in store at Toledo the week ending March 9 was as follows: Wheat, 1,672,830 bushels in store and 549,015 bushels domestic afloat and 549,000 bushels bonded afloat. Corn in store, 152,888 bushels. Oats, 425,244 bushels and 540,000 bushels domestic afloat. Rye, 77,132 bushels and barley 1,030 bushels.

John C. Husted, connected with the C. A. King & Co., since 1903 resigned on February 17. Mr. Husted has been the writer of the King Market Letter since the death of Frank I. King, who was known as "Our Boy Solomon." The personnel of the Raymond P. Lipe Company which was liquidated on March 1, will be active in the management of the King & Co. concern. Mr. Lipe has been interested in the firm for several years and will now assume full control. He is to leave soon for a long trip abroad with his family leaving his faithful lieutenants, Louis Schuster and Arthur Cummerow, in charge.

John Luscombe of Southworth & Co., and his wife spent a week in New York during the past month and John says they saw all the naughty shows and some that were really good.

Grain inspections for the month of February in this market were 412 cars of wheat, 248 cars of corn, 279 cars of oats, 12 cars of rye and 5 cars of barley—a total of 946 cars.

Tolcdo's flour stocks on March 1 as reported by local mills on that date were 40,250 barrels, compared with 36,880 barrels on Fehruary 1 and 29,000 barrels a year ago.

Members of the Toledo Produce Exchange sent a wire of good cheer and congratulations to Alphonse Mennel of the Mennel Milling Company on Friday, February 27, which was his seventy-sixth birthday. He is visiting with his son in San Diego, Calif.

The tenth annual convention of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association was held in this city on February 23 and 24. It was one of the best attended and most instructive gatherings in the history of the organization. Speakers of national prominence

aided in making the program instructive and entertaining. The banquet at the Boody House on Tuesday evening furnished the visitors an opportunity to bust loose and have a good time, which they did. Entertainment was furnished by the Toledo exchange.

L. G. Macomber, traffic commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange, was in Euffalo during the month to protect the interests of shippers here who were called in the case of the Birkett Mills against the Lackawana Railroad. The case was called before the Interstate Commerce Commission because it was said the road allowed shippers here milling in transit privileges which were not granted to Buffalo shippers.

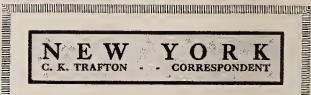
W. E. Savage of the Imperial Grain & Milling Company and wife and son, Bill Jr., are spending several weeks at Palm Beach, Fla. Bill Sr. always gets a great kick out of sending funny postcards to his friends back home.

Dave Anderson of the National Milling Company is catching tarpon in Florida's sunny waters and sending home some great tales of his catches. This is his favorite way of training for another year's bout with the flour trade,

Kent Keilholtz of Southworth & Co. returned from a winter cruise to Cuba and Panama and looks like a summer bathing beach shiek with a red nose and cheeks of tan. Kent says they feed one too well, on the boat especially, if it is rough and there is little to eat in Havana. People don't usually go there to Five per cent of the people in Havana are eat. wealthy and the other 95 per cent work for them. The streets are narrow and houses and buildings very old. The newer quarter has some beautiful homes and gardens and the flowers are gorgeous. They took a ride in a two seated surrey with a four legged machine and the charge was five dollars an hour. The Panama Canal makes one realize the greatness of the country of which we are citizens. Porto Rico is a rich and beautiful country and the smallest shacks have flowers to hide their shabbiness. The whole cruise was one of restful scenery and interesting sights which are well worth the time and money.

Seed receipts for February were as follows: 2,701 bags of Clover, 349 bags of Alsike and 1,382 bags of Timothy—total, 4,432 bags.

Earle Randall of the A. H. Randall Milling Company, Tekonsha, Mich., gave a dinner at the Secor Hotel, Saturday evening, February 28, at which 15 of his Tolcdo friends were guests. The cleverly arranged menu called it Chief Long Lean Randall's Pow Wow Chow and the food was Indian style with shad roe, green turtle soup and assorted nuts. The Chief Fixer was Joe Streicher of J. F. Zahm & Co. and his assistant was Tom Randall, son of the host. Those attending were Fred Mayer, Fred Jaeger, Bill Cummings, and Joe Nichols of J. F. Zahm & Co., Edgar Thierwechter, miller of Oak Harbor, Ohio, Kent Keilholtz and Joe Doering of Southworth, & Co.. George Forrester of the Lake Erie Milling Company, Fred Haigh, grain men's printer and song leader, Russel Jaite, Bill Coombs, Jack Cahill, friends of the host, and the ever ready Ben Hofner, local representative of Lamson Bros., who entertains with a banjo that talks in every language. Speeches both silent and loud, songs both good and bad, stories that stood the test of time and censors and "pianner solos" made an evening for host and his guests that will long be remembered.



EMBERS of the local grain trade on the New York Produce Exchange were surprised to hear that their old friend and associate Geo. W. Beaven, familiarly called "Walter" by his many friends in the New York market as well as on the Chicago Board of Trade, was no longer manager of the grain department of J. S. Bache & Co., stock and grain brokers of New York and Chicago. It was reported that Mr. Beaven had gone away to take a long and well earned rest.

H. B. Johnson, representative on the Chicago Board of Trade for Bartlett Frazier Co., specializing in oats, visited friends on the New York Produce Exchange late in February, being on his way home after a tour of the British West Indies.

Robert L. Barnes, who is a son of Julius H. Barnes, head of Barnes-Ames Company, grain receivers and exporters, has been elected a member of the New York Froduce Exchange. This is the young man's first appearance in the grain trade. James E. Harvey of Stonaker & Harvey, grain merchants of Jamesburg,

N. Y., has also been elected a member of the exchange, as has Dr. Jacob Morduch. He is a son of D. Morduch, prominent grain merchant of Helsingfors. Floyd D. Crosby of B. F. Schwartz & Co., grain receivers, is an applicant for membership on the New York Produce Exchange, as is Harold E. Tweeden, who is Buffalo manager of the Cargill Grain Company.

One of the important changes in the grain trade during the month was the dissolution of the firm of Macwatty & Flahive which was the result of the retirement of Mr. Macwatty, who has been in poor health for the past year. The business will be continued on previous lines by the surviving partner John Flahive; his principal assistants on 'Change will remain the same, namely Chas. A. Connor, J. A. Ludlow and Thos. T. Malloch.

James S. Schonberg, familiarly called "Stanley" by his many friends in the grain trade both here and in Chicago, came East on his wedding trip in February and received a hearty welcome from his many friends on 'Change. For several years Mr. Schonberg was one of the representatives on 'Change of the old export house of James Carruthers & Co., Inc., but just previous to that firm's retiring from this market he went to Chicago as export manager of the Uhlmann Grain Company.

Ernest Reiner, who for several years was the chief representative of the Chesapeake Export Company, a subsidiary of Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, and afterwards chief handler of grain on 'Change for the Grain Marketing Company after its formation, received a hearty welcome back on 'Change early in March after three weeks' visit to Bermuda. Mr. Reiner was compelled to take this trip to recuperate as he had been greatly run down, suffering from intestinal trouble brought on by the strain of handling the enormous quantity of wheat placed by his concern for export.

Harry J. Greenbank of the old and popular flour receiving house of Bogert & Greenbank was warmly welcomed back on 'Change early in March and congratulated upon his improved appearance after a six weeks' vacation, accompanied by Mrs. Greenbank, in Hot Springs, Va., and Miami Beach.

Among the recently organized grain concerns in the local market is the Grain Union, Inc., which is a subsidiary of the Grain Union Ltd., of London, which was organized on January 1.

Colonel E. B. Thompson, well known member of the Chicago grain trade, paid a brief visit late last month to friends on the Produce Exchange, returning from a vacation at Palm Beach.

Charles P. Randall, commission merchant on the Chicago Board of Trade, who had been spending some time at southern resorts, called on members of the local grain trade early in March.

Among the Chicago visitors registered on the New York Produce Exchange during the past month were: Frank G. Ely, grain shipper; H. H. Dennis, grain tradcr; George H. Tanner of W. H. Colvin & Co., commission merchants; Benjamin F. Stein of Stein, Alstrin & Co., commission merchants; Royal W. Bell, grain broker; James Prindiville of John Prindiville & Sons, vessel and insurance agents.

ST. LOUIS

J. O. MORRISSEY CORRESPONDENT

HE ST. LOUIS grain trade heard with regret of the death of Eugene Gissler, vice-president of the Moffit-Napier Grain Company, St. Louis, after a very short illness. Mr. Gissler, a comparatively young man of 39 years, was well known to the grain trade of the country. The high esteem in which he was held by the local trade is testified to by the fact that for many years he has been secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Grain Club in which he was a very ardent worker. He also was treasurer of the City of Richmond Heights, a suburb of St. Louis. Practically all the business life of Mr. Gissler was spent in the grain business he having become associated with the Moffit-Napier Grain Company just after leaving college more than 21 years ago. He has been a member of the Merchants Exchange for more than 20 years. All business was halted for one minute while the members of the exchange stood with bared heads in memory of the deceased fellow mem-

Men well informed in the trade state that the demand for cash corn over the last 30-day period has been the dullest in many years. There has been an absolute lack of inquiry and it has just been the last few days that the corn on the tables has been accepted

in any quantity. Industries normally good buyers of corn are only operating about half time which has reflected itself in the cash situation. There is no inquiry for export corn with Liverpool quoting corn cheaper than our price. The receipts of cash corn has been fair but the quality of the arrivals in is low there being quite a lot of low grade light weight corn shipped in.

Joseph T. Newell, grain broker in the Merchants Exchange Building, has filed for the election of alderman of the fifth ward in St. Louis.

The Arcady Farms Milling Company, formerly known as the Golden Grain Milling Company, will close its East St. Louis plant and handle all business through the Chicago office of the company.

* * *

N. E. Carpenter, secretary of the Hall Baker Grain Company, Kansas City, spent a few days with J. M. Chilton, manager of the St. Louis branch of the company.

The latter part of February six barges left St. Louis for the Gulf carrying about half a million wheat for export. These were the first barges to leave since the closed season. From now on barges will be loaded frequently with grain for export and loading by St. Louis houses at Cairo will be discontinued.

W. B. Dunwoody of Brand-Dunwoody Milling Company, Joplin, Mo., visited the St. Louis trade.

R. E. Monier, newly appointed warehouse commissioner of the State of Missouri under whose supervision comes the local state weighing and inspection department, spent a few days in St. Louis familiarizing himself with the operation of the department in this market.

The Mixed Feed Supply Company, of which C. A. Mahon is the owner, has closed its offices at St. Louis and moved to Kansas City, Mo. The company recently purchased an Alfalfa plant at Kansas City which can be operated better in the new location than from St. Louis.

The demand for cash oats in the St. Louis market has been very good the past few weeks. This market continues to be the high market of the country but strange to say the receipts are very disappointing and for instance today the receipts were only 25 cars in spite of the fact that this market is paying 501/2 cents to 51 cents while Chicago is paying only 48 cents. The actual price of cash oats is lower than a month ago but compared to the option the basis is a whole lot better. Some time ago oats were selling at two under the Chicago May while today they are bringing about one to two cents over the May. Bids to arrive figure today one cent under the Chicago May option. The receipts are No. 3 White oats and under there being very little real good oats arriving. Most receipts are from Iowa with the Illinois receipts disappointing.

E. B. White, for many years active in the grain business in St. Louis, operating as E. B. White & Co., visited the Exchange to renew old acquaintances after an absence of more than 27 years. Mr. White is now in the banking business in Virginia.

Frank Kell, president of the Wichita Falls Mill & Elevator Company, Wichita Falls, Texas, called at the Merchants Exchange last week.

The secretary of the Merchants Exchange announces Bryan, Williams & Cave as attorneys for the Exchange during the coming year, Henry Davis of that firm having been assigned to handle the exchange business and will pass on all questions through the secretary pertaining to the general interest of the members.

New members in the Merchants Exchange during the past month include Wayman McCreery Allen of Curlee, Hill & Co., St. Louis; John E. Sherry and Oliver Lipe, St. Louis, and William V. Peters of J. H. Teasdale Commission Company, St. Louis.

Charles Prunty, one of the oldest members of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange and who has been very active in the seed business in St. Louis since 1874, died last week. Mr. Prunty was 80 years old and died from pneumonia.

Charles G. Randall, of the H. C. Cole Milling Company, Chester, Ill., is an applicant for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. The secretary reports the purchase and cancellation of memberships belonging to George H. Capen of George B. Capen & Co., St. Louis and of Percy Werner.

The one big feature of the local market the past few weeks has been the fall of Red wheat. Red wheat for the past few months attracted much attention owing to the fact that it was the strongest cash grain on the market. Millers, elevators were buying Red wheat and putting it away; the premiums mounted

each day until they reached a point which figured 28 cents per bushel over the Chicago May option and there was a splendid demand at that figure. The actual price of No. 2 Red wheat on the Merchants Exchange was at one time \$2.23 per bushel. With the first severe break in the options came a slowing up in demand for Soft wheat. Mills that cater to southern trade which uses almost exclusively Soft wheat flour were not getting new business and the trade was slow in taking out old contracts. Up to the present time the demand for flour has not improved with Soft wheat millers and they are not buying wheat. Another feature that enters is that up to a few weeks ago the mills of Missouri and Illinois were not getting much local wheat but the past few weeks there has been a surprisingly large amount of wheat brought to the mill door by farmers. This has had a natural affect on the terminal cash market as the mills do not need much wheat owing to the slow flour business and the local supply is fixing them up in nice shape. The result of this entire change in conditions has been that March 10 No. 2 Red wheat was offered on the floor of the exchange at \$1.85 per bushel which figured one cent over the Chicago May or 27 cents less than the high point in premiums and about 38 cents less than the actual top cash price paid. As it stands today, March 11, it is a most discouraging proposition to have consignments of Soft wheat on track in St. Louis. It is almost impossible to sell in face of the apparently very weak options markets and each day there are a great many cars carried over. The receipts have not been so heavy but it does not take much wheat to make a surplus in face of the stagnant demand.

Just a month ago millfeeds started on their mad decline which results in a break in bran and shorts of prices of more than \$8 per ton and caused great anxiety to millfeed handlers and millers who had feed sold against flour contracts. Millers probably suffered exceptional losses and for the past few months flour buyers have been very slow in ordering out flour booked and the difference in the price of millfeed at the time most flour sales were made and the price at the bottom amounted to more than 40 cents per barrel dead loss to millers. There was a good amount of Soft wheat bran sold in St. Louis at \$24 per ton and some Hard wheat bran a little cheaper. From \$24, and after a few days of very stagnant trade, the millfeed market took a new leap and developed a better feeling, prices have worked up to around \$26 to \$27 for bran and there is quite a little demand from a wide territory both from actual feeders and mixers. This demand along with light offerings by mills has stimulated the price. The mills are not operating steadily and as a result there is not much feed to be had particularly soft wheat bran and shorts. This causes a more even balance and prices look firm in spite of the approaching season.

GRAIN NEWS FROM BOSTON

By L. C. BREED

Louis W. De Pass, connected with the Boston Chamber of Commerce since its incorporation in 1886, has been appointed secretary of the newly organized Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

Henry Webb Crowell, one of the older members of the Chamber, died recently at his home at Newton Highlands. He conducted for many years the grain and hay business known as Highland Mills, Newton Highlands, Mass., of which he was the owner. He was a native of Somerville, Mass., and at the time of his death was 51 years of age. His two sons are Henry W. Crowell, Jr., and Sears W. Crowell.

Wesley M. Wilder, Lowell, Mass., recently through a fire, suffered nearly a total loss of his stock of grain and feed. Mr. Wilder is temporarily located at O. P. Davis' storehouse, 631 Dutton Street.

James F. Ingraham has succeeded his father, Thomas J. Ingraham, as president of the Fidler-Holway Company, Augusta, Me.

The administration of the affairs of the old Chamber of Commerce Building, as regards renting of offices and the details of operation, will hereafter be in charge of Amory Eliot as managing agent for its owners, the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Referring to the rate fight, which has been conducted for a long time in behalf of New England ports, the hardest part of the task before New England interests is the persuasion of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, that these ports must be content with the export of the grain products of Pennsylvania and Maryland and the larger territory of Kansas and the southwest, leaving the lake grain to Boston and other North Atlantic ports.

In the grain market, corn is firm and oats easier. In feed, mill products and concentrated feeds are about steady, but prices are tending to weakness. The market for hay is dull and draggy for all grades of hay; receipts continue light, but arrivals appear to be more than sufficient to meet the needs of the

trade; very little strictly top grade is being offered. but not much is wanted and prices are not higher. Receipts of hay for the month of February: local, 183 cars, export, one car; straw, 6 cars.

The Boston Flour and Grain Club recently held its annual banquet with a good attendance of its members.

Receipts of grain for the month of February were as follows: Wheat, 1,850 bushels; corn, 1,200 bushels; oats, 25,250 bushels; barley, 9,395 bushels; millfeed, 65 tons; oatmeal, 2,696 cases and 195 sacks.

Among the visitors to the Exchange, outside of New England, were the following: Byron L. Ackerlay, Bellefonte, Pa.; F. F. Burns, Hutchinson, Kan.; M. L. Hallowell, Little Falls, Minn.; G. H. Furnacc, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry A. Dahlquist, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. M. Burnell, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. A. Luthill, New York City; C. E. Gwinne, Columbus, Ohio; James White, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Northway, Owosso, Mich.; N. B. Updike, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Connors, Omaha, Neb.; Sydney Greenbie, New York City.

Boston wholesale seed dealers report shipments of seed to country dealers for January and February as leading the same months for last year in volume. The orders were taken toward the close of 1924.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Following are the receipts and shipments of grain, etc., at the leading terminal markets in the United States for February:

| States for Fel | | | | | 0 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| Dialog Ioi - o. | bruary: | | _ | TT | \mathbf{B} |
| States for Fel BALTIMORI secretary of t Wheat, bus | - n | by Ja | mes B. | Hessong, | R |
| good or of t | E—Reported — Receip 1925 791,991 86,995 145,154 553,829 669,158 20,778 | of Comi | merce: | | F |
| secretary of | Receip | ts | Shipm | 1024 | |
| • | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1 641 321 | H |
| Wheat, bus | 791,991 | 1,393,044 | 1,194,404 | 635 864 | F |
| Corn, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Rye, bus Malt, bus Buckw't, bus. Millfeed, tons | 86,995 | 311,783 | 6,490 | 030,001 | |
| Oats bus | 145,154 | 29,897 2,174 172,255 8,220 2,494 | 527,463 281,744 53,429 | | G |
| Barley bus. | 553,829 | 2,174 | 921,403 | 111,633 | |
| Rve. bus | 669,158 | 172,255 | 59 490 | 1,976 | |
| Malt bus | 20,778 | 8,220 | 8,240 | 1,010 | |
| Buckw't, bus. Millfeed, tons Straw, tons. Hay, tons Flour, bbls | | 2,494 | 0,240 | | V |
| Millfeed, tons | 1,337 127 | 1,201 | | | C |
| Straw, tons. | 127 | 36 | | | O |
| Hav. tons | 1,294 | 2,011 | 75,342 | 106,311 | B |
| Millfeed, tons Straw, tons. Hay, tons Flour, bbls | 172,044 | 167,893 | 10,042 | * | G |
| Flour, bbls | ported by M | L. C. Culp. | , chf. gr. | inspir. or | |
| the Board of | Trade: | | | | ti |
| wheat, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus | Receip | ots | Shipn | nents- | |
| | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 7 046 | |
| Wheat hus | 1.597,557 | | 1,406,516 | 1 050 505 | V |
| Corn his | 41.859 | 1,114,632 | 31,899 | 1,000,000 | C |
| Oats bus | 1.405,529 | 1,946,389 | 1,452.806 | 1,042,001 | C |
| Oats, Busines | Poported by | v J. J. F | Cones, sec | retary of | P |
| CHICAGO— the Board of | Trade: | , , , , , | | | F |
| the Board of | Receir | ots | | nents- | Ί |
| | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 | |
| Wheet hug | 1 511 000 | 1.197.000 | 2,545,000 $2,541,000$ | 1,781,000 5,651,000 | (|
| Wheat, bus | 6 4 8 4 0 0 0 | 9.469,000 | 2,541,000 | 5,651,000 | |
| Corn, bus | 3.680.000 | 5,068,000 | 3.072,000 | $4,157,000 \\ 398,000$ | F |
| Oats, bus | 1,036,000 | $5,068,000 \\ 748,000$ | $365,000 \\ 97,000$ | 398,000 | |
| Barley, bus Rye, bus | 1,036,000 209,000 | 172,000 | 97,000 | 134,000 | F |
| Timothy Seed, | | | - 105 000 | 795 000 | H |
| lbs | 2,038,000 | 662,000 | 2,481,000 | 735,000 | |
| Clover Seed, | | | | 1 271 000 | O |
| lbs | 1,507,000 | 630,000 | 1,205,000 | 1,371,000 | |
| Out - Owner | | | | 1 012 000 | |
| Seed lbs. | 1,323,000 | 2,892,000 | 2,335,000 | 1,913,000 | 7 |
| Flax Seed, | _,_, | | 15.000 | | (|
| hus | 143,000 | 50,000 | 15,000 | 1,137 | (|
| Hay tons | 14,917 | 12,588 | 1,167 | 657,000 | Ĩ |
| Flax Seed, bus Hay, tons Flour, bbls | 1,218,000 | 960,000 | $\substack{15,000\\1,167\\792,000}$ | 001,000 | Ι |
| CTATCTATATA | TT_Reporte | d by D. | J. Schuh, | executive | |
| CINCINNA secretary of t | he Cincinna | ti Grain | & Hay Ex | change: | (|
| secretary of | Recei | pts | Shipi | nents- | , |
| | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 | |
| Whent hug | 450.800 | 613,200 | 336,800 | 369,600 | 7 |
| Comp bus. | 470,400 | 780,600 | 427,800 | 432,600 | - (|
| | | | | | |
| Oota hus | 206.000 | 322,000 | 326,000 | 174,000 | - |
| Oats, bus | $206,000 \\ 2,800$ | $322,000 \\ 1,400$ | 326,000 | 174,000 | (|
| Oats, bus Barley, bus. | 206,000 2,800 1.400 | $322,000 \\ 1,400 \\ 7,000$ | 326,000 | 2,800 | (|
| Oats, bus Barley, bus Rye, bus | 206,000 2,800 1,400 | $322,000 \\ 1,400 \\ 7,000$ | 326,000 | 2,800 | |
| Wheat, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Rye, bus Kaffir Corn, | 206,000 2,800 1,400 2,800 | $\begin{array}{c} 322,000 \\ 1,400 \\ 7,000 \\ 2,800 \end{array}$ | 326,000 | 2,800 | 1 |
| DHS | $206,000 \\ 2,800 \\ 1,400$ $2,800$ $8,943$ | $322,000 \\ 1,400 \\ 7,000$ $2,800 \\ 8,536$ | 326,000 | | |
| Hay, tons | 8,943 | 8,536 | | | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | cretary of | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader. Se | ments———————————————————————————————————— | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons | 8,943 2,010 | 8,536 1,800 | Rader, se ——Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments———————————————————————————————————— | |
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| Hay, tons Feed, tons DENVER— the Grain E Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Rye, bus Hay, tons | 8,943 2,010 Reported b xchange: Recei 1925 226,500 602,100 114,000 49,300 3,000 550 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 | Rader, See Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments———————————————————————————————————— | |
| The drain E wheat, bus. Corn, bus. Corn, bus. Barley, bus. Hay, tons. Beans, cars. DETROIT— | 8,943 2,010 Reported b xchange: Recei 1925 226,500 602,100 114,000 49,300 3,000 550 Reported k | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Hay, tons Feed, tons DENVER— the Grain E Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Rye, bus Hay, tons | 8,943 2,010 Reported b xchange: Recei 1925 226,500 602,100 114,000 49,300 3,000 550 Reported k | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 ovy C. B. J | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
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| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT of the Board Wheat, bus Corn, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT of the Board | 8,943 2,010 Reported b xchange: 1925 226,500 602,100 114,000 49,300 550 Feed Trade: 1925 164,000 28,000 122,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 | Rader, see Ship 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard 1925 11,000 5,000 30,000 | retary of ments———————————————————————————————————— | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Bans, cars. Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Oats, bus Beans, cars. Corn, bus Oats, bus | Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 - 226,500 - 602,100 - 114,000 - 3,000 - 3,000 - 550 Reported k of Trade: - Recei 1925 - 164,000 - 28,000 - 122,000 - 49,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 040 ovy C. B. J | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard. —Ship: 1925 11,000 30,000 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | Reported b xchange: -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 - 226,500 - 602,100 - 114,000 - 49,300 - 550 - Reported k of Trade: - Recei 1925 - 164,000 - 28,000 - 122,000 - 49,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard Ship: 1925 11,000 30,000 | ments | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | Reported b xchange: -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 - 226,500 - 602,100 - 114,000 - 49,300 - 550 - Reported k of Trade: - Recei 1925 - 164,000 - 28,000 - 122,000 - 49,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard Ship: 1925 11,000 30,000 | ments | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | Reported b xchange: -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 - 226,500 - 602,100 - 114,000 - 49,300 - 550 - Reported k of Trade: - Recei 1925 - 164,000 - 28,000 - 122,000 - 49,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | retary of ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 ald, secre- | |
| The distribution of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barney, bus Barney, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT— of the Board Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | 8,943 2,010 -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 226,500 602,100 114,000 30,000 550 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 Dy C. B. I | Rader, see —Ship 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard Ship 1925 11,000 5,000 30,000 F. MacDor | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 , secretary ments- 1924 ald, secre- ments- | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | Reported by 28,000 and 22,000 and 22,000 and 22,000 and 22,000 and 20,000 and | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 oy C. B. I ipts 1924 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | 8,943 2,010 -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 226,500 602,100 114,000 3,000 550 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 oy C. B. I ipts 1924 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus. Barley, bus. Beans, cars. BETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus. Barley, bus. Beans, cars. BETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus. Barley, bus. Barley, bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. Bus. B | Reported by 25,000 and 22,000 and | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 by C. B. I ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 | Rader, see —Ship 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard Ship 1925 11,000 5,000 30,000 F. MacDor | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus DULUTH- tary of the Wheat, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Duluth- tary of the | Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 1550 -Reported by 1550 -Reported by 164,000 -Recei 1925 -164,000 -122,000 -Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 132,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 by C. B. I ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 | Rader, see —Ship 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard Ship 1925 11,000 5,000 30,000 F. MacDor | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus DULUTH- tary of the Wheat, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Duluth- tary of the | Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 1550 -Reported by 164,000 -Recei 1925 -164,000 -122,000 -Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 132,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 0y C. B. I ipts 1924 yy Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard. 1925 11,000 30,000 5,000 30,000 F. MacDon 1925 866,526 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus DULUTH- tary of the Wheat, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Duluth- tary of the | Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 149,300 -Reported by 1550 -Reported by 164,000 -Recei 1925 -164,000 -122,000 -Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 132,000 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 by C. B. I ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 | Rader, see Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard. 1925 11,000 30,000 5,000 30,000 F. MacDon 1925 866,526 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Corn, bus Corn, bus Corn, bus Corn, bus Corn, bus DULUTH tary of the | Reported by 122,000 -Reported by 26,500 -Reported by 26,500 -Reported by 300 -Re | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 0y C. B. I ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 600,550 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 125 Drouillard Ship: 1925 11,000 30,000 F. MacDon 1925 866,526 49,998 47,000 | retary of ments—1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bulluth- tary of the Wheat, bus Bus Bus Barley, bus | Reported b 1925 -Reported b 1925 -Reported b 1926 -Reported b 1930 -Recei 1925 -Reported b 1930 -Reported b 1925 -164,000 -122,000 -122,000 -Reported b 1925 -164,000 -Reported b 1925 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 040 by C. B. J ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 600,550 | Rader, see —————————————————————————————————— | ments———————————————————————————————————— | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bulluth- tary of the Wheat, bus Bus Bus Barley, bus | Reported b 1925 -Reported b 1925 -Reported b 1926 -Reported b 1930 -Recei 1925 -Reported b 1930 -Reported b 1925 -164,000 -122,000 -122,000 -Reported b 1925 -164,000 -Reported b 1925 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 -1925 -1929 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 040 by C. B. J ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 600,550 | Rader, see —————————————————————————————————— | ments———————————————————————————————————— | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bulluth- tary of the Wheat, bus Bus Bus Barley, bus | Reported by control of the Board of That and so the second of the second | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 py C. B. J ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 600,550 111,345 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 229,012 229,012 229,012 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus DULUTH- tary of the | Reported by 25,000 114,000 1550 114,000 1550 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 py C. B. J ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 600,550 111,345 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 229,012 229,012 229,012 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Bulluth- tary of the Wheat, bus Bus Bus Barley, bus | Reported by the state of the st | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,502 1924 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 229,012 229,012 229,012 | |
| Wheat, bus. Corn, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus. Corn, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus FORT WI statistician | Reported by control of the Board of Tage. -Reported by control of the Board of Tage. -Reported by control of the Board of Tage. -Reported by control of the Board of Tage. | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,502 1924 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 229,012 229,012 229,012 | |
| Wheat, bus. Corn, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus. Corn, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus FORT WI statistician | Reported by control of the Board of Tage. -Reported by control of the Board of Tage. -Reported by control of the Board of Tage. -Reported by control of the Board of Tage. | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,502 1924 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 21,191 229,012 229,012 229,012 229,012 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus TOUTH- tary of the Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Flax Sced, bus FORT WI statistician Wheat, bus Corn, bus Corn, bus Dus Corn, bus Barley, bus | Reported by 1925 -Reported by 25,564,849 -Reported by 25,000 -Reported by 25,000 -Reported by 28,000 -122,000 -122,000 -122,000 -122,000 -122,000 -122,000 -Reported by 32,000 -Reported b | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,502 1924 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1926 1927 1928 1 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Total bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Total bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Flax Sced, bus FORT WI statistician Wheat, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus FORT, bus Oats, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus | Reported b xchange: -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 - 226,500 - 602,100 - 114,000 - 49,300 - 550 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. pts 1924 345,000 92,000 76,500 1,500 1,500 0y C. B. I ipts 1924 20,000 1,500 1,1 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1931,962 1931,962 1931,962 1931,962 1931,963 | |
| Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Beans, cars. DETROIT- of the Board Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus TOUTH- tary of the Wheat, bus Barley, bus Barley, bus Flax Sced, bus FORT WI statistician Wheat, bus Corn, bus Corn, bus Dus Corn, bus Barley, bus | Reported b xchange: -Reported b xchange: -Recei 1925 - 226,500 - 602,100 - 114,000 - 49,300 - 550 | 8,536 1,800 y C. B. 1924 345,000 809,100 92,000 76,500 1,500 640 by C. B. J ipts 1924 y Chas. I rade: ipts 1924 972,880 2,109,283 387,472 22,716 600,550 111,345 T.—Repold of Graipts 1924 3,874,433 4,296 1,409,573 | Rader, see —Ship: 1925 21,000 125,550 66,000 6,800 | ments- 1924 31,500 230,950 74,000 3,400 134 secretary ments- 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1931,962 1931,962 1931,962 1931,962 1931,963 | |

Flax Seed, bus.

288,573

| INDIANAPOLIS—Reported by | Wm. H. | Howard, |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| secretary of the Board of Trade: | | |
| Receipts | Shipm | ients |
| 1925 1924 Wheat, bus. 284,700 395,000 Corn, bus 1,195,000 2,366,000 Oats, bus 590,000 988,000 | 1925 | 1344 |
| Wheat, bus 284,700 395,000 | 179,000 | 309,000 |
| Corn. bus 1,195,000 2,366,000 | 1,065,000 | 1.511.000 |
| Oats, bus 590,000 988,000 | 618,000 | 936,000 |
| Rye, bus 4,000 | 35,000 | 7,400 |
| KANSAS CITY—Reported by W | | |
| of the Board of trade: | | |
| Receipts | Shipn | nents |
| 1925 1924 | 1925 | 1924 |
| Wheat, bus. 2,687,850 4,179,600 | 3,524,850 | 2,137,050 |
| Corn, bus 2,582,500 3,525,000 | 623,750 | 1,581,250 |
| Oate hus 671 500 963,900 | 361.500 | 579,000 |
| Barley, bus 19,500 91,500 Rye, bus 15,400 26,400 Bran, tons 4,920 2,100 | 2,600 | 100,100 |
| Rye, bus 15,400 26,400 | 1,100 $19,980$ | 6,600 |
| Rye, bus 15,400 26,400 Bran, tons 4,920 2,100 | 19,980 | 25,540 |
| Kaffir Corn, | | |
| bus 635,800 578,600 | 319,000 | 308,000 |
| Hay, tons 32,628 33,072 | 17,184 | 15,136 |
| Flour, bbls 52,000 58,175 | 506,350 | 460,525 |
| MILWAUKEE—Reported by H. | | secretary |
| of the Chamber of Commerce: | 11. 1 / 41110, | Doorerang |
| Receipts— | -Shipr | nents |
| 1925 1924 | 1925 | 1924 |
| Wheat his 221,200 162,400 | 169,071 | 184,275 |
| Corp. hus 1 320 040 3 362 600 | 471,773 | 1,003,363 |
| Corn, bus 1,320,040 3,362,600 Oats, bus 1,051,600 1,317,800 | 946,959 | $\bar{1},328,927$ |
| Barley, bus. 1,096,000 768,000 | 554,018 | 273,980 |
| Rye, bus 159,895 260,360 | 63,900 | 42,280 |
| Timothy Seed, | · · | |
| lbs 235,500 272,100 | 155,265 | 1,146,965 |
| Clover Seed, | | |
| lbs 444,575 137,705 | 37,008 | 1,072,625 |
| Feed, tons 3,203 3,780 | 9,074 | 21,306 |
| Flax Seed, | | |
| hag 151.680 14.250 | | |
| Malt. bus 15,200 | 222,300 | 395,295 468 |
| TTo ** 4 ong 313 1 X 39 | 204 | 468 |
| Flour, bbls 73,192 114,770 | 93,470 | 31,460 |
| MINNEAPOLIS—Reported by | J. W. Mase | chke, stat- |
| intigion of the Chamber of Comm | erce: | |

| istician of the Chambe | r or comme | Ohinn | onta |
|--|--|--|--|
| Rec | eipts | Snipn | ients |
| 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1044 |
| Wheat, bus. 5,130,240 | | 2,764,850 | 3,045,630 |
| Corn. bus 3,303,280 | | 2,849,870 | 2,141,470 |
| Oats, bus 2,270,240 | | 2,920,620 | 2,089,620 |
| Barley, bus. 1,612,130 | | 1,865,800 | 1,097,630 |
| Rye, bus 208,350 | 600,570 | | 188,510 |
| Flay Soed | | | |
| 750.051 | 249,700 | 141.550 | 132,320 |
| Hay, tons 2,685 | 3.015 | 270 | 330 |
| Flour, bbls 70,253 | 3,015 $119,706$ | 973.203 | 1,135,583 |
| Flour, bois 10,200 | anantad her | e D For | are chief |
| NEW ORLEANS-R | eported by | D. I. I'C | ars, circi |
| | | | |
| Grain inspector of the | Board of 1 | rade, Liu. | 4 |
| Grain inspector of the | ceipts—— | Shipn | nents |
| 1925 | reipts | Snipn | 1924 |
| 1925 | reipts | Snipn | 1924 |
| 1925 | reipts | Snipn | 1924 |
| 1925 | 1924 Cars 49 437 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 |
| 1925 Cars Wheat, bus 500 Corn, bus 200 | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215 |
| 1925 Cars Wheat, bus 500 Corn, bus 200 | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215 |
| The state of the s | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215 |
| Wheat, bus 500 Corn, bus 200 Oats, bus 111 Barley, bus Grain Sorgh's. | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 2 104 6 1 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215 |
| Wheat, bus 500 Corn, bus 200 Oats, bus 111 Barley, bus Grain Sorgh's. | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 2 104 5 1 7 1 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215 |
| Wheat, bus 50: Corn, bus 20: Oats, bus 11: Barley, bus Grain Sorgh's. NEW YORK CITY— | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 2 104 6 1 7 1 Reported b | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215 er, statis- |
| Wheat, bus 500 Corn, bus 200 Oats, bus 11: Barley, bus Grain Sorgh's. NEW YORK CITY— tician of the Produce | 1924 Cars 3 49 4 437 2 104 5 1 7 1 | 1925 Bushels 2,173,043 163,879 102,749 y H. Heinz | 1924 Bushels 145,100 1,160,042 18,215er, statis- |

| TTTT 4 hand | 9 5 9 1 6 0 0 | 3,372,600 | 3,460,000 | 4,362,000 |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Wheat, bus | 2,581,600 | | | |
| Corn, bus | 43,500 | 576,000 | 1,1,1,1,1,1 | 53,000 |
| Oats, bus | 902,000 | 828,000 | 630,000 | 150,000 |
| | 967,300 | 227.800 | 1,901,000 | 597,000 |
| Barley, bus | | | 1,276,000 | 283,000 |
| Rye, bus | 96,000 | 216,000 | 1,210,000 | 200,000 |
| Timothy Seed | , | | | |
| Clover Seed. | | | | |
| Other Grass | | | | |
| | 3,000 | | 8,304 | 3,921 |
| Seed, bags. | 3,000 | | 0,001 | 0,021 |
| Flax Seed, | | | | |
| bus | 295.500 | 128,500 | | |
| Hay, tons | 3,500 | 5.377 | bales 6.029 | bales 636 |
| | | 1,045,835 | | 611,000 |
| Flour, bbls | 1,202,025 | 1,040,000 | 133,000 | |
| OMAHA—R | enorted by | F. P. V | lanchester, | secretary |
| | | | | |
| of the Grain 1 | Exchange. | | Chiny | nonta |
| | Recei | pts | Smpr | nents- |
| | | | | |

| Rye, | bus | 60,200 | 54,600 | 29,400 | 12,000 |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PE | ORIA—Re | ported by | John R. | Lofgren, | secretary |
| of th | e Roard o | f Trade: | | | |
| | _ | ———Recei | pts | Snipi | nents |
| | , | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 |
| Whe | at, bus | 52,800 | 79,600 | 52,800 | |
| | | 1,725,800 | 1,853,600 | 1,080,550 | 1,060,550 |
| | bus | 769,400 | 1,220,100 | 804,600 | 968,850 |
| | ey, bus | 93,800 | 144,800 | 54,600 | 53,200 |
| | bus | 2,400 | 6,000 | 2,400 | 24,650 |
| | eed, tons | 37,620 | 36,300 | 34,660 | 36,152 |
| | tons | 1,660 | 2,100 | 240 | 320 |
| | r, bbls | 218,700 | 196,800 | 196,800 | 177,400 |
| | TT. ADELP | HIA-Ren | orted by | A. B. | Clemmer, |

| Flour, bbls | 218,700 | 196,800 | 196,800 | 177,400 |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| PHILADE | T.PHIA-Re | ported by | A. B. | Clemmer, |
| secretary of | the Comme | ercial Exch | ange: | |
| Score con 3 | Rece | eipts | Shipr | nents |
| | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 |
| Wheat, bus | | 2,689,094 | 4,759,717 | 2,866,118 |
| Corn, bus | 144.749 | 534,405 | | |
| Oats, bus | 238.507 | 110,264 | 108,833 | ****** |
| Barley bus | 18,025 | 16,427 | 16,629 | 44,372 |
| Rye, bus | 76,485 | 1,823 | | 19,286 |
| Flour, bbls | | 201,568 | 36,768 | 41,863 |
| PORTLA | | -Reported | l by He | oward H. |
| Waldron, tr | | the Chamb | | mmerce: |
| ,, alaion, ti | Rece | eipts—— | Shipi | nents |
| | 1925 | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 |
| Wheat, bus | 302,151 | 904,896 | 372,652 | 1,500,842 |
| Corn, bus. | | $904,896 \\ 4,212$ | | 1000000 |
| Oats, bus | | 81,384 | 15,792 | 313.260 |
| | 4 50 400 | 000 400 | 995 901 | 0.9 500 |

| Oats, bus | | 01,001 | 20,102 | 20, 500 |
|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Barley, bus | 173,138 | 292,486 | 225,281 | 92,500 |
| ST. LOUIS- | -Reported | by Chas. | Rippin, sec | retary of |
| the Merchants | s' Exchang | e: | ~1 · | , |
| | ——Rece | ipts | Shipm | ients |
| | | 1924 | 1925 | 1924 |
| Wheat, bus | 2,822,740 | 2,259,896 | 2,804,760 | 2,020,840 |
| Corn. bus | | 5,392,800 | 1.195,000 | 3,534,160 |
| | 0 0 7 4 0 0 0 | 3,092,000 | 2,304,780 | 3.080.180 |
| Oats, bus | | 57,600 | 17,200 | 35,180 |
| Barley, bus | 5,200 | 14,300 | 2,480 | 14,860 |
| Rye, bus | | 11,000 | -,200 | ,000 |
| Kaffir Corn, | | 20.000 | 161,720 | 29 100 |
| bus | | | | |
| SAN FRAN | CISCO-R | eported by | J. J. Sulli | van, chief |
| · | Chambar | of Comme | erce. | |
| | Reco | eipts | Shipn_ | nents |
| | 1925 | 1924 | Shipn 1925 | 1924 |
| | | | | |

| | | 013 | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|---------------|------|
| , | 1925 | | 1925 | 1924 |
| Wheat, tons | 10,674 | 13,797 | | |
| Corn, tons | 2,313 | 2,682 | | |
| Oats, tons | 1,125 | 843 | | |
| Barley, tons | 6,162 | 21,279 | | |
| Bran, tons | 640 | 890 | | |
| Beans, sacks. | 40,162 | 58,225 | | |
| Foreign Beans, | 05.000 | 10.004 | | |
| sacks | 67,032 | 10,804 | | |
| Hay, tons | 1,847 | 7,055 | • • • • • • • | |
| | | | | |

79,929

59,215

| superior—I | Reported Wareho | by E. W. | Feidler, | chairman |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| or the Gram & | Recei | nts—Commin | Shinm | onts |
| · - | 1925 | pts | 1925 | 1094 |
| Wheat, bus | 898,344 | 477,793 | 664,528 | 476,731 |
| Corn, bus | 116,781 | 1,027,327 | | |
| Oats, bus | 153,969 | 224,294 | • • • • • • • | 2,275 |
| Barley, bus | 105 100 | 40 70 4 | 23,333 | 1 6 777 |
| Rye, bus | 152,792 | $\frac{18,704}{327,033}$ | | 1 6,777 |
| Bonded Wheat, | 102,132 | 021,000 | • • • • • • • | • • • • • • |
| bus | 79 166 | 2,751 | | 0.170 |
| Bonded Oats, | 12,100 | 2,101 | • • • • • • • | 2,172 |
| bus | 2,300 | | | |
| Bonded Rye. | 2,500 | | • • • • • • | |
| bus | 2,750 | | | |
| | 2,100 | | • • • • • • | |
| Bonded Barley, | 16,220 | 9 100 | | 10.001 |
| bus Flax Seed, | 10,220 | 3,128 | • • • • • • | 10,231 |
| | 07.011 | 110.070 | 91 790 | 100 501 |
| bus | | 119,979 | | 126,521 |
| TOLEDO—Re | ported by | Archibald | Gassaw | ay, secre- |
| tary of the Pro | | | | |
| | | ipts—— | | nents |
| | 1925 | | 1925 | |
| Wheat, bus | 579,600 | | 136,075 | |
| Corn, bus | | 758,750 | 241,070 | 295,025 |
| Oats, bus | 547,350 | 338,250 | 472,405 | 153,660 |
| Barley, bus | 4,800 | 6,000 12,000 | | |
| Rye, bus | 14,400 | 12,000 | 3,750 | 21,910 |
| Timothy Seed, | | | | |
| bags | 1,382 | 880 | 461 | 898 |
| Clover Seed, | | | | |
| bags | 2,701 | 7,286 | 5,780 | 6,122 |
| Alsike Seed, | | | | |
| bags | 349 | 466 | 1,309 | 1,373 |
| | | | | |

TESTS EARLY AND LATE VARIETIES OF OATS

A comparative yield test of three early and four late varieties of oats during the last 18 years shows that the early group averaged 8.7 bushels, or 19 per cent more than the late group. This difference in yield, according to Bulletin 201 of the Experiment Station of the University of Nebraska, has been accompanied by differences of four inches in plant height, seven days in the time of ripening, and 3 per cent in proportion of hull to grain. The bulletin gives a number of tables which show the exact results achieved in numerous tests.

The variety yielding the most in both the early and the late maturing groups varies from year to year. During an 18-year test, Burt oats yielded highest eight years, Texas Red seven years, Swedish Select two years, and Kherson one year. It would seem that some varieties would be better adapted to the weather and soil conditions of certain seasons, fields, or parts of fields and that if a mixture of varieties were planted the variety most favored by the special conditions would take advantage of the weakness of the others and cause the yield of the mixture to surpass the average yield of the varieties grown separately.

In a test with seven pure Kherson strains during a six-year period, a mixture of seed prepared annually yielded 0.3 per cent more per acre than the average of the seven strains. A mixture of these strains prepared in 1917 and grown continuously since then without further admixture has yielded 0.8 per cent less than the average for the strains grown separately. It is apparent that the most productive individual variety or strain is superior to a mixture. In this series of tests this superiority has ranged from 1.8 bushels to 4.8 bushels per acre, and the results indicate no practical advantage for mixing varieties or strains.

FRENCH TO CURB ADVANCES

Early this month the French Government introduced a bill tending to prevent further increases in the price of bread. Continued increases have brought about a price exceeding anything heard of since the siege of Paris in 1870. The bill includes the compulsory declaration of all wheat stocks of over 1,000 kilograms in France and provides for the requisitioning of such stocks in case incorrect declarations have been made or where there has been a failure to declare.

For the purchase of foreign wheat and establishing opposition to speculation, the measure asks a credit of 100,000,000 francs. The bakery shops are to be closed one day each week, under the provisions of the bill if passed, and the percentage of substitutes which are now added to wheat flour will be increased from eight to 12. Severe penalties are provided for millers and bakers who fail to comply with the existing laws.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Frank S. Warner, feed and hay broker of Seattle, Wash. His liabilities are \$3,290 and assets, \$1,865.

March 15, 1925

GRAIN MARKET SITUATION

By G. A. COLLIER
Bureau of Agricultural Economics U. S. Department of
Agriculture.

Continued heavy world shipments of wheat with no material decrease in commercial stocks weakened the wheat market during the first week in March and resulted in sharp declines in prices, May wheat declining nearly to the low point reached in the February decline. Coarse grains declined with wheat and on a continued light demand.

Weekly shipments of wheat from the principal exporting countries are around 18,000,000 bushels, a large percentage being from Argentina and Australia where the recent high prices have caused an unusually heavy market movement. The amount of wheat on ocean passage is unusually large for this time of the year, totaling about 90,770,000 bushels.

With this large supply of wheat in sight the European markets have weakened materially recently and the export demand, particularly from the United States, has become very light. Exports from the United States averaged less than 2,000,000 bushels per week during February, although total exports to the first of March, including flour in terms of wheat were approximately 200,000,000 bushels compared with about 114,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Stocks of wheat in commercial channels in the United States are still relatively large and about 7½ million bushels larger than at this time last year. Estimates of stock on farms and in country mills and elevators, however, just released by the Department of Agriculture show a material reduction over last year. The amount of wheat on farms March 1 was estimated at 113,928,000 bushels against 137,717,000 bushels last year and the amount of wheat in country mills and elevators is about 69,065,000 bushels compared with 98,283,000 bushels March 1, 1924. This would make the total supply of wheat in the United States on March 1 about 461/2 million bushels less than on March 1 last year. The carry-over for wheat alone last year, however, on July 1 was approximately 100,000,000 bushels, so that if the same amount of wheat were used in the United States and exported between March 1 and July 1 this year as was used and exported for the same period last year the carryover July 1, 1925, would be approximately 531/2 million bushels. Net exports last year of wheat and flour in terms of wheat during this period were approximately 28,000,000 bushels.

While rather large stocks of wheat are available in commercial channels, at the present time no large carryover is likely at the close of the crop year and in view of the close adjustment between the supply of wheat and the world's requirements the development of the crop in the Northern Hemisphere will be a very important factor in the market from now until new crop wheat is available.

Latest returns indicate a generally favorable condition in the Winter wheat areas of the principal producing countries. In the United States conditions are generally favorable except for dryness in the southwestern plains. Some fields are very poor in north central Kansas and moisture is needed in many western countries of that state. Wheat is greening some in the extreme lower Missouri Valley but has made little growth. Recent low temperatures in the Ohio Valley states were hard on wheat where snow fall was insufficient to afford protection. Fields were rather well covered, however, over much of Illinois and Indiana, although some damage is probable in the southern portion of the latter state.

With the sharp decline in the future markets the cash wheat market became very unsettled and cash prices were relatively weaker than the futures. Buyers hesitated to enter the market and buying was restricted to current needs. Milling demand for choice high protein grades of Spring wheat continued good but was less active for the lower grades.

Durum wheat maintained a firmer position than other classes of Spring wheat. Offerings have been very light recently while the demand has been good.

Both export and milling demand became very

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

slow for Hard Winter wheat as the market declined. Both mills and elevators practically withdrew from the market, awaiting stability in prices, and foreign demand was of small volume. Current bids for wheat for export for April loading were mostly around eight and nine cents over the Chicago May price f.o.b. vessel at the Gulf, but exporters have not been inclined to sell much wheat for deferred shipment. Premiums for cash wheat declined as elevators were offering high protein wheat more freely.

Receipts of Red Winter wheat continue light at all markets but the demand also has been limited and prices have declined with futures. The premium at which Red Winter wheat was selling over the Hard Winter also declined during February about 15 cents per bushel and No. 2 Red Winter is now quoted at the principal markets at about 10 to 12 cents over the Hard Winter wheat of similar grade.

ADVANCING HOG PRICES FACTOR IN CORN MARKET

While the corn market declined with wheat it is in a relatively firmer position than the wheat market. Advancing hog prices have been a strengthening factor but were not sufficient to offset the influence of the sharp decline in the price of bread grains. A marked weakness developed in the cash market for the lower grades of corn as prices declined. Feeding demand continues dull and shipments to feeders to central western markets are reported the smallest in years. This was reflected in the recent estimate by the Department of Agriculture which shows that approximately 260,000,000 bushels less corn passed into consuming channels from November 1, 1924 to March 1, 1925, than during the same period last year. Stocks of corn on farms March 1, 1925, were 801,609,000 bushels compared with 1,153,847,000 bushels March 1 last year. Allowing for the difference in the commercial stocks, the supply of corn on March 1 was about 338,844,000 bushels less than on March 1 last year, while the crop was approximately 599,804,000 bushels less.

A large percentage of the corn receipts have been taken by elevator interests and commercial stocks continue to increase, totaling at this writing 32½ million bushels. While the corn market will continue to be influenced by the fluctuations in the wheat market, the market situation remains relatively firm. Continued economy in feeding will be required during the remainder of the crop year, although the substitution of other grains and the development of the pastures will supplement the corn supply.

OATS STOCKS LARGE

Oats prices suffered a sharp decline along with other grains but the market remained fairly steady considering the large commercial stocks and the rather limited demand for this grain. Stocks on farms March 1 were estimated by the Department at about 550,342,000 bushels, which was 112,976,000 bushels more than reported on farms March 1 last year. With an increase of about 54,645,000 bushels in commercial stocks over those of last year the total supply of oats March 1 was approximately 167½ million bushels larger than on March 1, 1924. More oats, however, have been fed this year, which the co-operatives have expressed their opas indicated by the increased disappearance of the crop of about 781/2 million bushels.

mand recently at several of the markets, particu- tive Williams of Michigan in denouncing the bill larly in the Southwest where crop conditions are as worthless said, "You might as well go out on not so favorable because of lack of moisture. Crop the Capitol steps and give three rousing cheers conditions have improved in the extreme South- for the farmers' economic recovery, so far as doing vanced in the Great Plains as far north as south- 000 worth of free advice." ern Kansas.

which are very light. Commercial stocks, however, continue heavy and active foreign buying will be needed to absorb these large stocks. At the present time export demand is very dull and weekly

The barley market has not shared the weakness

in other grains and continues relatively firm with receipts very light. Good malting grades are very scarce and in some markets maltsters have been forced to buy the lower grades. The demand for feeding barley is only fair. Stocks of barley on farms March 1 were estimated at 43,127,000 bushels which is 1,803,000 less than at the corresponding time last year. Commercial stocks of barley on March 1 were about 2,000,000 bushels larger than last year, so that the total supply of barley this year is practically the same as last.

HAS OFFICE IN PRIVATE CAR

When the Farmers' Co-operative Company, of Clear Lake, Iowa, had to temporarily move its office, to hasten the completion of its new fireproof elevator, G. H. Jackman, manager, was not long at a loss as to where would be the best place to move.

He was soon located and carrying on his work in what is probably the most unique elevator office in the world. It is a railway coach from the Ma-



MR. JACKMAN AND HIS RAILROAD CAR OFFICE

son City-Clear Lake Interurban barns, and is parked conveniently on the company's siding.

The photograph shows Mr. Jackman standing in the doorway.

AGRICULTURAL BILLS FAIL TO PASS

The agricultural program of the administration appears to have come to a halt. Despite numerous measures proposed and various projects fostered by several leaders, none of the proposed bills seems to have succeeded in reaching enactment. It has been admitted in Washington that one of the chief influences retarding passage of such legislation has been agitators who are actually unwilling for anything to be done in aid of agriculture unless they do it.

The Dickinson Co-operative bill held the interest toward the end of the House session. It provided for a co-operative marketing board but could not be said to be as far reaching as the Haugen Bill. The Dickinson bill carried no provision for the registration of co-operatives, auditing of their books by the national board and several other features to position. The Dickinson bill after running a hard race succeeded in getting through the lower house. A slight improvement has been noted in the de- but was doomed to ultimate failure. Representaeast and the planting of the spring crop has ad- the farmers any good. It merely provides for \$500,-

The Capper-Haugen measure, which was officially The rye market has also turned very weak. A sponsored by the administration, was based on the fair cash demand prevails for rye; receipts of representations of the President's Agricultural Commission. The strong favor in certain quarters for the Dickinson bill weakened the prospects of the Capper-Haugen bill and the divided opinions in the Senate operated against the successful passexports during February averaged less than 500,000 age of either measure. Senator Borah came out bushels. It is probable that a better demand will strongly in favor of an extra session to consider develop for this grain when wheat stocks become farmers' bills, contending that hasty legislation such as would be necessary otherwise was very undesirable.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED

FEED SERVICE IN VIRGINIA

A new organization has recently come into existence in the State of Virginia to operate under the name of the Virginia Feed Service whose principal work will be to give the farmers of the state a guaranteed service in stock feed similar to that now given in seeds by the Virginia Seed Service. The feed organization will be a subsidiary to the seed organization.

LOCAL FEED MARKET SUPPORTS PLANT

The necessity for improved methods of distribution has been a frequent topic of discussion of late, and policies looking toward substantial economies are being developed. All phases of reducing costs are involved, and the expense of actual production is no more important in many cases than the transportation cost. Long hauls overland add materially to the cost of products, and in the case of a com-modity which has great bulk in proportion to its monetary value cost of transportation becomes very important. Mixed feeds come under this head, and the smaller producers are profiting by the condition in that they can frequently make a better price in a small area nearby than can some of the larger competitors who must pay high freights.

One plant in the West which has enjoyed a signal

success in merchandising grain products and feed

address of the presser will greatly improve the condition of the hay at destination because the presser will see that no hay goes into the press which is not in perfect condition, for he will be responsible It might be that in many cases pressers will refuse to press the hay of the farmers unless the latter hold themselves responsible for the condition of their hay, but in such cases the farmers will be just as careful as the pressers to see that hay or straw is not baled unless in perfect condi-

Even with this law functioning, it will probably not avoid all complaints at destinations in United States or elsewhere. There will always be some careless farmers who will press their hay or straw while in poor condition and there will always be some careless Canadian hay dealers who buy such bay or straw. Hay or straw never should be pressed in Canada between December 11 and April 15, according to J. E. Chicoine, of Vercheres, Quebec, one of Canada's largest hay dealers.

In addition to the legal regulation, Mr. Chicoine suggests further precaution:

In addition to the legal regulation, Mr. Chicoine suggests further precaution:

I think a campaign should be started to eliminate all the poor receivers and shippers. I know myself, personally, most all the poor Canadian shippers and 75 per cent of the poor American buyers. I shall be very glad to give my opinion to anyone interested, about poor American hay dealers or poor Canadian dealers that I know of. I think the same should be done by The National Hay Association. If this were done, it would not take more than two years before the hay business would be handled by first class

WINNER TELLS HOW HE DOES IT When a man develops into an habitual prize winner, such as A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, Mich., has, he is sometimes accused of operating under has, he is sometimes accused of operating under very special conditions, of having some kind of Aladdin's Lamp that has only to be rubbed to produce a ribbon-taking exhibit. But if there is mystery in producing good Alfalfa and numerous other farm crops, and producing them profitably, there is no clue of it to be found in what Mr. Jewett says. His bale was officially named the Grand Champion Bale of Alfalfa hay at the recent International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago.

Tuning in on Radio Station WLS, middlewstern farmers in many states heard him give his ideas on Alfalfa, not as a hothouse exhibit proposition,

in the prices of standard mill feeds, amounting in some cases to as much as \$8 a ton in 30 days, can be attributed to a lessened demand by dairymen. Many cream producers believe that they can not afford to feed grain and therefore have been feeding mostly roughage.

such a practice is an uneconomical one, if the cows in the herd are capable of responding to liberal feeding. When cows are fed only roughage rations, the feed cost of a pound of butter fat is about as much or even more than the market value of the butter fat which they produce, but when grain is added to their rations so that they produce upward of a pound of butter fat a day the feed cost of each pound of butter fat drops below the market value.

on Alfalfa, not as a hothouse exhibit proposition, but as a profitable crop for the average farmer in any of the hay states. Speaking confidentially into the microphone, Mr. Jewett said:

I am just a plain farmer from Mason, Mich. but I have learned to know the value of this great crop.

It has been a good hay year and the quality of all hay samples was high. The judges told me that my exhibit was closely contended. Perhaps you would like to know how I raise good Alfalfa hay. This is my method: I first secure good hardy, northerngrown, Grimm seed of known origin. The seed is very important. It is half the battle. More farmers fail with Alfalfa hay because of poor unadapted seed of unknown origin, than for any other cause. Great interest has been aroused in the state of Michigan in good seed among the hay growers themselves. Contrast this with the states of Wisconsin and Iowa. These two states are both rich agricultural states. Both have probably planted as much Alfalfa seed as the state of Michigan. Yet because much of it was unadapted and from unknown origin, the result is that winter killing has been so general, that the Alfalfa acreage of both states combined is less than the state of Michigan today.

I like to plant this hardy seed alone in early spring in a well prepared fall-plowed seed bed. The first year I never attempt to cut for hay—I merely clip in late summer and allow the hay to lay as a mulch for winter protection.

My winning bale this year is from a two-year-old stand—from the second of three cuttings.

Next to good seed, curing is of the greatest importance, if you would have Alfalfa hay of the highest quality and the greatest feeding value. Sun and moisture soon spoil both the appearance and feeding value of Alfalfa.

Cut it in full bloom—rake and bunch as soon as the bulk of the moisture has left it, and then shock in small cocks for further curing, getting it under cover in the barn as soon as possible.

Cut by hand and baled by hand, the prize bale was of real green color and was described as I am just a plain farmer from Mason, Mich.. but I have learned to know the value of this great

Cut by hand and baled by hand, the prize bale was of real green color and was described as "good enough to tickle the palate of the most fastidious cow." The bale was sold to the Blue Valley Creamery Institute.



PLANT OF DAIRYMEN'S FEED & SUPPLY COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF,

is the Dairymen's Feed & Supply Company of Los Angeles, Calif. The plant which they operate is a modern unit which has achieved sufficient prosperity to necessitate additions since commencing its career in the feed industry. It has its original elevator, shown in the accompanying illustration, as well as a new concrete storage house. Prospects for continued demand are good, as dairying is increasing in California, and the company is well equipped to handle the incoming orders.

CANADIAN HAY RESTRICTIONS **TIGHTEN**

A farmer clips the wire from one bale. His fork turns up musty hay. In the center of the bale the mould is even worse. Dangerous to feed. Examination of the rest of the bale follows, proving the first bale is a fair sample. Another trip to Another town tomorrow.

own tomorrow. An adjustment. Time lost. Instances like this, multiplied by hundreds or by thousands, lost a fair sized market to Canadian hay shippers last year. But the more important shippers across the northern boundary are now openly assuming their full share of responsibility for the unsatisfactory exports, and vigorously setting in to remedy the situation, so that their chance of recovering their normal part of the United States market in a year or so, is very good.

The first step taken to guard against bad hay shipments is in the direction of the Dominion ruling now in effect which prohibits any freight agent along any Dominion railroad to accept hay or straw billings unless the following notation is inserted in the bill of lading. "This is to certify that all bales of hay loaded in this car are tagged according to law 8-9 George V., Chapter 30."

Having this tag on every bale with the name and

men in every respect and the business would be a profitable one for all concerned. Besides, the farmers would get a much better price for their hay being well cured, pressed, in good condition, etc.

Offers Dollar Bounty for Better Bales

The quality of the pressing is also poor in some places in Canada. I intend to start a campaign for better pressing with the next crop by selling myself. some bale ties cut to equal length with a loop at one end and a hook at the other. I will have them cut, so the bales will be about three feet long and weigh an average of 100 pounds. To all farmers tieing their hay with these ties and who see that the pressing is well done, I will pay them \$1 per ton more for their hay. Already have some customers who will pay me \$1 per ton more for hay pressed that way and I am sure I will increase my present business at the difference in price.

Mr. Chicoine's specific suggestions show the seri-

Mr. Chicoine's specific suggestions show the seriousness with which the poor hay problem is taken by Canadian exporters, and no doubt forecasts their re-entry into markets such as Minneapolis and

FEED PRICE CUT LAID TO FARMERS

For once at least, "the market" is not blamed for a price toboggan. Dr. W. B. Nevens, assistant chief of dairy cattle feeding at the University of Illinois, assembles the elements he considers responsible for the unexpected decline in the price of feeds, which started with the new year and continued through February, and holds that the unwise, restricted use of these feeds by farmers is the cause of the price slide. A February decline is certainly out of season, for during the forepart of each year the average farmer's stocks are low and pastures are a month or so away. Mr. Nevens believes with others that postponing feed purchases during the early months is false economy, and says:

Ordinarily, February is one of the months of heaviest demand for mill feeds, since the supply of farm feeds usually begins to run short about that time. The drop

LINSEED AS FEED

The virtues and value of linseed meal as a feed for cattle were given over the radio from Gold Medal Station, WCCO, Minneapolis, by E. K. Warner, of the Archer Daniels Midland Company recently. His address in rest works.

cently. His address in part was as follows:
"The Wisconsin Agricultural College tells us that the most efficient ration for fall pigs yet discovered by them is a combination of corn, tankage, chopped Alfalfa hay and linseed meal. Pigs fed only corn and tankage gained slightly less than a pound a day. Those fed the combination just referred to gained 1.15 pounds per day. On the average this difference in daily gain meant that the pigs fed this new ration containing linseed meal reached the market weight of 200 pounds 29 days before those fed the old ration of corn and tankage. Therefore, feeding the new ration saved about a month's labor in feeding and caring for the pigs. Still more important was the saving in feed. The pigs given only corn and tankage required 417.9 pounds of corn and 47.4 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds gain they made, while the others fed the new ration needed only 378 pounds of corn, 31.4 pounds of tankage, 19.6 pounds of chopped Alfalfa hay and 19.6 pounds of linseed meal for 100 pounds gain. This was a saving of 16.7 pounds of feed in putting on each 100 pounds of pork. At first thought this may not seem like a large saving, but we must bear in mind that this improvement was made over the

standard balanced ration of corn and tankage, and not in comparison with an ordinary unbalanced ration such as is so often fed on the farm. Please bear in mind that this new ration would show much better results when compared with an unbalanced ration instead of the standard balanced ration which figured in the trials. The actual importance of these results is best shown when we figure how much linseed meal was actually worth for feeding these fall pigs. Placing the value of corn at 84 bushel, tankage at \$60 per ton and cents per chopped Alfalfa hay at \$25 per ton and comparing the gains of the two rations, we find that a ton of linseed meal was actually worth \$85, without giving any credit for the saving of 29 days' time and caring for the pigs fed the new ration.

"The new rations was also compared with an ideal combination of Yellow corn and skimmed milk. The combination containing linseed meal again showed its superiority. Fortunately it is easy to feed this new ration, for it may be self-fed. It is well to self-feed the corn separately in one compartment of a self-feeder. In another compartment of the feeder put in a mixture of 50 pounds of tankage, 25 pounds of linseed meal and 25 pounds of chopped Alfalfa meal. Whether your pigs are hand-fed or a self-feeder is used do not attempt to use the feeds separately. If you do the pigs will not get anywhere near enough of the linseed meal or chopped Alfalfa hay to get the desired results.

"Just as in the case of commercial fertilizers, the value of farm manure depends primarily on the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash it furnishes. It is, therefore, important to know how much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash will be added to farm manure by feeding each ton of linseed meal. Linseed meal furnishes 54.2 pounds of nitrogen for 100 pounds against 16.2 pounds for dent corn and 19.8 pounds for oats. Linseed meal furnishes 17 pounds of phosphoric acid, against 6.9 pounds for dent corn and 8.1 pounds for oats. Linseed meal furnishes 12.7 pounds of potash against 4 pounds for dent corn and 5.6 pounds for oats, giving linseed meal a manurial value of \$17.42 per 2,000 pounds, dent corn \$5.43, oats \$6.68, Timothy hay \$4.44, Red Clover hay \$7.59, Alfalfa hay \$9.29 and oat straw \$3.43.

"The total average world production of linseed oil cake and meal is about 1,200,000 tons annually. Of this total European crushers produce 600,000 tons, or about 50 per cent of the world's total production; European farmers consume it all, and also about half of the 600,000 tons we produce. European farmers have learned by years of experience that it pays them to import American linseed cake."

COCONUT CAKE IN FEED

Owing to the importance of the dairy feed business in Denmark, careful experimenting with old and new feed formulas is constantly being carried on in the different dairy testing stations in that country.

This last winter, extensive work was done there to find an ingredient for concentrate feed that would not only increase the milk supply but add to the percentage of fat content in milk. It was found that coconut cake as part of a cow's ration would help considerably in producing a rich milk. This ingredient and another one similar to it, babassu cake, do not tend to increase the quantity of milk but both are good butter fat producers.

These tests and a detailed study of other feeding tests may be found in No. 4 of Vol. II, published by the International Institute of Agriculture. The special value of these particular tests seem to lie in the fact that no conclusions are offered except after comparatively long tests with a large number of cows. The cake from crushed cocoanut is growing in importance in this country, particularly on the Pacific Coast.

POULTRY FEED DEMAND UP

Are there too many brands of poultry feed? Is the poultry products consumption keeping pace with the increased production? Those are two of the questions that refuse to go down for the count in these days when poultry feed volume is of such giant size.

It is true that the production of eggs has increased 33.3 per cent since 1920 while our population has increased but 5.3 per cent. Yet the per capita consumption of eggs during the same period has increased 34 per cent, showing that the consumption has more than kept pace with the production. Demand for eggs means demand for scratch grains and mashes, so the feed dealer need not at this time worry about the supply and demand ratio unfavorably influencing this end of his business. The figures quoted are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and this reliable source insures their accuracy.

Right along with the demand for more eggs is that of better eggs, and poultry feed producers vie with each other in putting out mashes that will make ideal raw material for the hen's production. More and more of the successful mash formulas

list Alfalfa in one form or other as an important ingredient. Besides the Alfalfa leaf meal, and whole plant meal thus used, 'Alfalfa is finding much favor for haying the hens. The tender first cuttings are put in racks, or it is simply fed green as pasture. The feeders will probably answer the questions of whether there are too many brands on the shelves, by gradually eliminating from their purchases those packages containing the poorer

FEED IN SOUTH AMERICA

Feed exporters from the United States have been disappointed at the conditions which they have encountered when they tried to introduce American mixed feeds in several of the countries of South America. The reason of these failures is readily accounted for, say the commercial attaches in both Colombia and Chile. In Colombia there is no market for cattle or hog feed because the pastures exist there practically all year round, and the science of poultry and hog raising is so little advanced, that nobody thinks of using special foods.

In Chile, the commercial attache gives much the same reason, namely that Chile has an abundance of agricultural products and that hog and chicken raising has not been scientifically developed so that no one thinks of using specially prepared feeds.

In both Colombia and Chile, the cost of special feeds would be prohibitively expensive as compared to the natural pasture and available local foodstuft such as corn, barley, etc.

THE CHINESE PEANUT CROP

China, the source of nearly all the peanuts and peanut oil imported into the United States, raised between 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000 pounds of the nuts in 1924. This, says E. S. Cunningham, Consul General at Shanghai, compares with 1,344,-000,000 pounds in 1923 and 997,000,000 in 1922.

About 60 per cent of the 1924 crop will be available for export, either in the form of nuts or as No figures on actual exports for last year are available, but the surplus available for export was estimated at the beginning of the season to be about 60 per cent of the crop. Probable exports to Europe are estimated at 246,000,000 pounds this year as compared with a similar estimate of 224,-000,000 last year. Oil exports to Europe are placed at 30,000,000 pounds as against 135,000,000 pounds.

Our imports of oil from China, Hongkong, and the leased territory of Kwantung for the year 1923-24, which corresponds with the 1923 Chinese crop year, amounted to 13,740,000 pounds as compared with 5,191,000 pounds in the preceding year. The equivalent of these amounts of peanut oil expressed in unshelled peanuts would be roughly 55,000,000 pounds for 1923-24 and 21,000,000 pounds for 1922-23. Imports of Chinese peanuts into the United States for 1923-24 amounted to 3,071,000 pounds of unshelled nuts and 42,640,000 pounds of shelled nuts, as compared with 2,510,000 pounds of unshelled nuts and 28,519,000 pounds of shelled nuts in 1922-23.

TENTATIVE GRADES FOR HAY ANNOUNCED

Investigations in the leading hay centers preliminary to the public hearings on hay grades, have been completed by the Department of Agriculture. The following grades are offered for consideration at public hearings throughout the country during the latter part of March and April. The schedule for the hearings after March 15

are as follows:

March 16—10:30 A. M., El Paso, Texas; Chamber of Commerce—Alfalfa hay.
March 19—10:00 A. M., Phoenix, Arizona; Jefferson Hotel—Alfalfa hay.
March 20—10:00 A. M., Los Angeles, California; Grain Exchange Room, I. W. Heilman Bldg.—Alfalfa hay.

Grain Exchange Room, I. W. Heilman Bldg.—Alfalfa hay.

March 23.—10:00 A. M., Fresno, Calif.; City Council Chamber—Alfalfa hay.

March 26—10:00 A. M., San Francisco, Calif.; Room 240 425 California St.—Alfalfa hay.

The time and place for other hearings will be announced later. Definite information about hearings in any particular section may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agricultura, Washington.

The grade specifications hereinafter shown are proposed tentatively as the United States grades for A'falfa mixed hay. These grades are not official and are proposed only as a basis for discussion at hearings and conferences to be held during March and April, 1925, in important producing sections and leading markets. Following these hearings the official grades will be announced.

Definitions

For the purposes of the United States Grades for Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixed hays:

Fine Alfalfa Hay shall be Alfalfa hay which contains no stalks having diameters greater than that of No. 12 steel wire, and not to exceed 30 per cent of stalks having diameters greater than that of No. 14 steel wire by Steel Wire Gage Standards. No. 12 steel wire has a diameter of 10-100 of an inch and No. 14 steel wire of approximately 8-100 of an inch.

Coarse Alalfa Hay shall be Alfalfa hay which contains 30 per cent or more of stalks with diameters greater than that of No. 12 steel wire by Steel Wire Gage Standards.

Gage Standards.
Soft Alfalfa Hay shall be Alfalfa hay with soft, pliable stems and clinging foliage.
Foreign Material shall be weeds, ripe wild brome grasses such as cheat, and such sedges, rushes, wire

grasses, and other plants as are coarse or not suitable for feeding purposes; also cornstalks, stubble, chaff, and other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hour

and other conjections.

In hay.

Injurious Foreign Material shall be sandburs, poisonous plants, wild barley or squirrel tail grass (Hordeum jubatum), and other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

jurious when fed to livestock.

Timothy as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses.

Johnson Grass as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other

grasses.

Alfalfa as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes having a recognized hay value.

Grain Hay as a part of any class shall be hay of the grains, oats, barley, wheat, rye, and wild oats, singly or in combination, cut before the grain has matured and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses.

Grasses shall be Redtop, Orchard, Kentucky blue, Canada blue, quack, Paspalum, Bermuda, meadow fescue, Timothy, Johnson Grass, grain, hay, early cut brome grasses such as cheat and such other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes of fine or medium texture which have a recognized feeding value and which occur in meadows.

Tentative United States Grades for Timothy Light Alfalfa Mixed Hay

The grades of hay hereinafter described, together with the definition for Alfalfa, shall be added to the United States Grades for Timothy hay, Clover hay and Grass Mixed hay:

and Grass Mixed hay:

U. S. No. 1 Timothy Alfalfa Mixed shall be a mixture of Timothy hay with not more than 30 per cent Alfalfa, 10 per cent other grasses and 10 per cent foreign material. The Timothy shall have 30 per cent or more green color. Shall he a mixture of Timothy hay with not more than 30 per cent Alfalfa, 10 per cent other grasses and 10 per cent foreign material. The Timothy shall have 30 per cent or more green color. Shall be a mixture of Timothy hay with not more than 30 per cent or more green color. Shall be a mixture of Timothy hay with not more than 30 per cent Alfalfa, 10 per cent other grasses and 10 per cent foreign material. The Timothy shall have less than 30 per cent green color unless the hay contains more than 15 per cent foreign material.

Alfalfa may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes having a recognized hay value.

Tentative Grade Specifications for Johnson Hay and Johnson Mixed

The grade specifications hereinafter shown are proposed tentatively as the United States grades for Johnson hay and Johnson mixed hay. These grades are not official and are proposed only as a basis for discussion at hearings and conferences to be held during March and April, 1925, in important producing sections and leading markets. Following these hearings the official grades will be announced.

Definitions

Definitions

For the purposes of the United States grades for Johnson hay and Johnson Mixed hay:

Fine Johnson Hay shall be Johnson hay which contains no matured seed heads and no Johnson grass stalks having diameters greater than that of No. 11 steel wire, hut which may contain 30 per cent of Johnson grass stalks having diameters greater than that of No. 13 steel wire by Steel Wire Gage Standards. No. 13 steel wire has a diameter approximately 12-100 of an inch and No. 13 steel wire of approximately 9-100 of an inch.

Coarse Johnson Hay shall be Johnson hay which contains (a) more than 30 per cent of Johnson grass stalks with diameters greater than that of No. 10 steel wire (No. 10 steel wire has a diameter of approximately 13-100 of an inch), (b) more than 30 per cent of stalks bearing matured seed heads, or (c) more than 30 per cent of any combination of (a) and (b).

Medium Johnson Hay shall be Johnson hay which is neither fine or coarse.

Foreign Material shall be weeds, wire grasses, matured broom sedge and such rushes, sedges and other plants as are coarse and not suitable for feeding purposes; also cornstalks, stubble, chaff, and other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in hay.

Injurious Foreign Material shall be sandburs, poisonous plants, wild barley or squirrel tail grass (Hordeum jabatum), and other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Johnson Grass as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other grasses except where other grasses are specified in the class requirements.

Alfalfa as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes than Alfalfa.

Lespedeza as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes than Lespedeza

than Alfalfa.

Lespedeza as a part of any class may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of other legumes than Lespedeza.

Legumes shall be Alfalfa, Lespedeza, yellow trefoil (black medic). vetches, Clover, and other leguminous plants which have a recognized feeding value.

Grasses shall be Paspalum, Bermuda, crah grass, early cut broom sedge, and other cultivated and wild grasses, sedges, and rushes of fine or medium texture which have a recognized feeding value and which occur in Johnson hay meadows.

Tentative Grade Specifications for Wild Hay

The grade specifications hereinafter shown are proposed tentatively as the United States grades for wild hav. These grades are not official and are proposed only as a basis for discussion at hearings and conferences to be held during March and April, 1925, in important producing sections and leading markets. Following these hearings the official grades will be announced

Definitions

the purposes of the United States grades for

Wild Hay shall be hay which consists of those upland or midland grasses which have recognized feeding value.

upland or midland grasses which have recognized feeding value.

Upland Grasses shall be bluestem (Andropogon Furcatus), Little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), Slender wheat grass (Agropyron tenerum), White beard grass (Andropogon saccharoides), Prairie June grass (Koeleria, cristat), Paspalum (Paspalum spp.), Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutans), Side oats grama (Bouteloca curtipendula), Blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis), and other grasses which grow commonly in upland virgin prairie meadows and have a recognized feeding value and may include not to exceed 10 per cent (of the total hay) of midland grasses.

Midland Grasses shall be Slough grass (Spartina michauxiana), Bluepoint (Calamagrostis spp.), Reed grass (Phragmites communis), Sprangle top (Scolochloa festucacea), and other wild grasses, sedges and

rushes which grow commonly in moist meadows and have a recognized feeding value.

Wheat Grass shall be that upland grass most commonly called Western Wheat Grass (Agopyron Smithii) but occasionally known locally as Bluestem, Bluepoint. Colorado Bluestem, Alkali Grass, Salt Grass, or Western Rye Grass.

Foreign Material shall be weeds and such sedges, rushes, wire grasses, and other plants as are coarse or not suitable for feeding purposes; also other objectionable matter which occurs naturally in wild hay.

Injurious Foreign Material shall be needle grass with needles attached, poisonous plants, wild barley or squirrel tail grass (Hordeum Jubatum), and other matter which is injurious when fed to livestock.

Coarse Wild Hay shall be wild hay containing 25 per cent or more of stalks with diameters greater than that of No. 12 steel wire by Steel Wire Gage Standards. No. 12 steel wire has a diameter of approximately 10-100 of a inch.

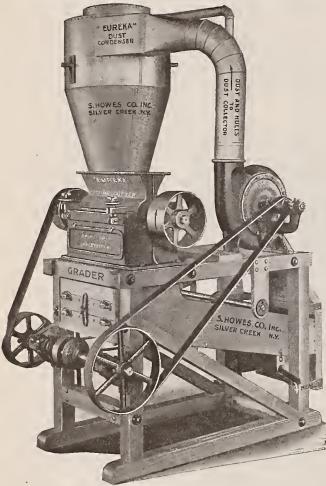
MILKWEED HAY TAINT DANGEROUS

Attention is frequently called to the poisonous effect of hay on which milkweed seed whorls have settled in large quantities. County agents from time to time report big losses in stock that were unexplained until an examination revealed the milkweed taint.

The latest story is of an investigation after the death of several horses. All the deaths seemed to point to the same place—a local feed store. testing of the hay brought to light the fatal milkweed whorls in great quantities. The manager of the store is now, of course, very much on his guard against accepting more hay of this sort, and his vigilance coupled with that of the farmers in that section of Colorado, will undoubtedly go a long way to prevent further losses.

STEEL-CUT CORN

"I know that I am not over-shooting the mark when I say that of all the commodities used in the blending of commercial feeds, there is none which is



THE "EUREKA" ALL-IN-ONE

more discussed at the present time than steel-cut The words just quoted are those of a prominent manufacturer.

The campaign of education carried on by the larger mixed feed concerns during the past few years, extolling the virtues of better feeds, has borne fruit. Due credit must also be given to the many state agriculture experiment stations and feed control officials, who have come out in the open and declared for better feeds. They have preached it to the consumer that it is more profitable—and far more sensible—to use high grade, properly balanced rations than to stick to the old, hit-or-miss program of farm feeding. Naturally, in feeds of quality one must use only high grade materials. Consider for a moment scratch grains. In the old days almost any kind of cracked corn would fill the bill; not so now. While the consumer, nine times out of ten, buys on appearance, he knows from actual experience that in feeding the nicer looking goods there is no waste. The birds pick up every little particle of steel-cut corn, they relish it so. It's not surprising, therefore, that he demands steel-cut corn and must have it, and so it goes along down the line. The retailer, the whole-saler and the jobber all call for the feed in which steel-cut corn is so important an ingredient.

Until but a short time ago, it was only the big

plants which could supply steel-cut corn, for the cost of the machinery to produce it was away beyond the means of the average mill owner. time came, however, when the operators of small feed plants had to meet the demand for steel-cut corn or shut up shop. In desperation, they appealed to the builders of the pioneer "Eureka" Corn Cutter, the people who have practically made steelcut corn what it is today. The result is that there is now a machine, and an amazingly simple one at that, which makes as pretty cracked corn as was ever scooped out of a bin. Not only does this combination outfit, the "Eureka" All-In-One, cut the corn, but it polishes it and grades it into two sizes, sifts out the metal and blows all the light hulls into a Dust Collector. The "Eureka" All-In-One is really six machines condensed into one. S. Howes Co., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y., manufacturers it and will be glad to mail to those who are interested, photographs and descriptive matter.

FEED TOPS WISCONSIN CROPS

The accuracy and detail that can be produced in brief form is well shown in charts prepared by Paul O. Nyhus, Federal-state statistician at Madi-The charts show that 90 per cent of the crop acreage in almost half of Wisconsin's counties is made up of feed crops for livestock. The pastures not accounted for in the charts would add to the feed acreage.

It is interesting to note how Alfalfa ranks in comparison to the other crops. County, Alfalfa finds a more prominent place in relation to the major crops than in any other section, as 11 per cent of the crop acreage there is in Alfalfa. Sixteen other counties have around 5 per cent in this crop.

The importance of corn acreage varies from 38 per cent in Rock County, to only 5 per cent in the northwestern section of the state.

There is some barley in nearly every county, but its percentage runs low. Oats and barley, however, combine to make 35 per cent of the crop acreage in a group of the intensively worked counties.

PEANUT USES WIDEN

In this country, where the peanut crop is of very minor importance to most farmers, it is natural that new uses for the peanut be slow in develop-Nevertheless peanut cake makes so good a feed that in the South, the goober is coming into a new importance.

Furthermore, reports from France, a large importer of African peanuts, suggest that less and less of peanut destiny is tied up with the roaster and the five cent sack. The demand for consumption in roasted form, especially great in America, will remain about the same, but the demand for the nut developed into oil is on the increase. Olive oil seems no longer to be smiled upon by the French chefs, and the other edible oils, including peanut oil for salads and kitchen use generally, are coming to the fore in the oil trade of the world.

This news coming from Scandinavia or any other country would be of smaller note, but French chefs have acquired prestige, Parisian cuisine is world famed and even in the detail of salad and cooking oil, American housewives may be expected to respect methods acceptable in the kitchens of France.

CAROLINA PROTESTS POOR HAY

Water seeks the lowest level, and inferior products seek the market where high grading barriers are not set up. W. H. Darst, of the North Carolina State College, accuses shippers in general of making the South in general and North Carolina in particular, the grand dumping ground for their poorer grades of hay, but in the same statement places much of the blame for this situation on the great number of farmers and dealers who have overlooked the importance of hay grading knowl-

If the buyer knows the grades and the price scale resulting from them, it is pointed out, the inferior hay would not be accepted except perhaps at a much more favorable discount than prevails

That it is no two-by-four problem, is evidenced by the \$2,000,000 figure that represents the cash that the people of the state pay out for this product in a year. Perhaps the Tar Heel farmer has been looking too much to the other end of his dairy business, for the tremendous hay consumption in the state shows that the cattle are gaining in importance. Besides the \$2,000,000 hay import, there is even a larger amount raised and used for roughage within the state. Professor Darst places the total of home raised and imported hay at about 150,000 tons and says the figure is conservative.

The state has had its first taste of the remedy prescribed by Prof. Darst and the State Division of Markets to overcome lack of grading information. Dealers and brokers at once responded to the plan of the short course offered by the department mentioned above, and in the third week in February the first session was held.

Professor Darst believes he is using good strategy

in attacking the dealer end of the problem first because the farmer gets his good or bad hay from the dealer. Soon however, courses for the farmers will be provided as it is to their advantage to know the grading basis on which rests the price they get for any hay they market. The main ingredient of the short course remedy in this case is of course the complete set of hay grades which have been adapted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A NIAGARA OF BEAN SOUP

That our national bean crop would make enough bean soup to run Niagara Falls for three hours is one of the interesting comparisons in a late educational moving picture reel produced by the Department of Agriculture. This new film "Beans or Beetles" by means of animated cartoonery and photography, is designed to show the bean grower the dangers which threaten his crop due to the rapid spread of the Mexican bean beetle. Certain scenes show how the pest may best be fought and eliminated; others show the insect actually engaged in attacking the bean plant.

The film brings out that spraying and dusting poison on the plants is the most effective way of

lessening the ravages of the beetle.

The reel may be obtained through the film distribution system of the Department, and there is no rental fee or expense except the transportation

This insect originated as a pest in Mexico and the southwestern states, but since it has now spread to the southern states and to points as far north as Lake Erie, it constitutes a real problem for the bean grower. The scenes of the film were for the most part photographed in the vicinity of Birmingham, Ala., where the pest has been unusually active.

ARGUES FOR KANSAS ALFALFA

There are reports from many states, and bulletins galore from experiment stations that speak eloquently for Alfalfa as a profitable crop, and a long address recently given by Secretary J. C. Mohler, of the Kansas State Agricultural Board, proves that when the cold, hard voice of statistics and records fails, the case for Alfalfa does not lack a warmer sort of championing.

The circumstantial evidence against the hay as a paying crop seems strong when it is a matter of record that Alfalfa planting in Kansas has fallen off at the rate of nearly 49,000 acres per year during the last decade, thereby ranking Kansas as third in the nation's production, while in 1915 the state was a strong first. War demands for bread grains and the temporary collapse of the beef industry are the major and war-born reasons for the decrease in Alfalfa planting, according to Secretary Mohler. But now there are no valid reasons why Alfalfa production should not begin a rapid climb, he thinks, except the fact that farmers have not wakened to a knowledge that they are neglecting one of the richest crop assets Kansas soil is suited

The devitalization of soil where Alfalfa has been left to stand too long is a problem that the Secretary does not overlook, but he optimistically states: 'As Kansas was a pioneer in Alfalfa, it is the first to encounter problems that arise from its long continued growth and will be the first to solve them." Summing up his reasons for before the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, he emphasizes several points:

to yield.

There is an insistent demand for Alfalfa at good prices. There is a scarcity of home-grown seed, and a necd for soil improvement that this legume fulfills. But, its value as a hay is multiplied in the manufacture on the farm of meat and milk. Live stock and Alfalfa is one of the strongest of winning combinations, and one that will best conserve the fertility of the land. Alfalfa will feed the soil and make it more productive and more valuable. It encourages animal husbandry and diversified farming, and fits admirably in the program of a balanced agriculture—the intelligent extension of which is one of the big needs of the industry.

With the further assurance that "one who plants

With the further assurance that "one who plants Alfalfa now will be clipping coupons for years to come, in the form of the heaviest tonnage of the richest hay known, and subsequently in increased yield of other crops that follow," Mr. Mohler rests his case.

CHARTS TELL PRICE STORIES

It is difficult, even for one who reads the market page every day, or for those whose business brings them directly into the grain markets, to clearly visualize the market swings of the various grains over a whole year's period. In order to study price records, of course, figures can be used. "Figures don't lie," yet presented en masse they are confusing

Recognizing this, the La Budde Feed & Grain Company of Milwaukee, Wis., have for some time had charts issued showing in a graphic way those market trends interesting to the feed dealer.

The new 1925 chart is unusually well composed,

printed in five colors and the main chart, showing the relative prices on oil meal, oats, corn, bran and

middlings for 1924, as well as the smaller charts each standing out clearly, tell their stories ac-

curately and forcefully.

In the smaller charts, showing the comparative price ranges of the feeds before noted for the last four years, the orange line tracing the 1924 price runs up well in comparison to the lines of the other three years, and with the exception of the oil meal chart, the orange lines mark a strong flash up and past all other lines for the last two months of 1924. That may be taken as the chart's way of stating that business is running strong into the spring of 1925.

MILLFEED TAX TO BE REDUCED

Further news of legislative activity affecting feed prices, includes information from Kansas stating that the bill for reducing the tax on millfeed from 10 cents to 5 cents is practically assured of passing with but little opposition. Governor Paulen favors the measure, and the bill, originating in the senate, has already been passed by that body.

It is now up for consideration before the house, and as the logic of the reduced rate is so apparent, feed manufacturers are confident the law as revised will soon be in effect. The tax was originally intended to provide operating expenses for the department handling the work, but contrary to expectations, with the 10 cent tax in effect, a sub-

stantial surplus has been built up.

This evidence points so clearly to a rate reduction, that there seems to be no argument in direct opposition. Yet there is many a slip twixt the bill and the law and latest reports indicate that a group in the house committee, though agreeing fully with the measure in general, insist on a rider being attached to the bill, exempting feed manufacturers making only 50 tons or less a year from any tax at all. This group threatens to kill the bill unless the rider is added.

COTTONSEED EXPORTS MOUNT

In all of the last Census Bureau reports on industries, few show such high per cents of increase in both production and exports as do the cottonseed records. Just under a 400 per cent increase can be figured from the information bearing on the exporting of cottonseed meal and cake in the six months' period ending last January 1, as compared to the same period a year before. The tonnage for the latter half of 1924 was 320,439; for the latter half of 1923 76,753.

The total of the seed crushed in the 1924 period covered by the report was 3,242,325 tons, compared with 2,402,545 tons for the corresponding months in 1923. Following are the figures, including those on crude and refined oil, from the same report.

Crude oil produced 971,257,902 pounds, compared with 707,186,083, and on hand 120,997,033 pounds

compared with 135,934,532.

Refined oil produced 76,328,973 pounds compared with 506,430,300, and on hand 303,506,402 pounds compared with 175,310,671.

Linters produced 619,536 bales, compared with 487,036, and on hand 168,776 bales compared with

Exports for six mouths included:

Crude oil 13,778,882 pounds, compared with 15, 790,246 for the same period a year ago; refined oil 18,374,635 pounds, compared with 7,898,879; and linters 77,942 bales compared with 35,675.

FEED LOWER IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

Surveying the feed situation in its broadest aspect, it was evident that general conditions during the past month were similar to those noted in my preceding review, members of the trade have continued to display a great deal of discouragement and dissatisfaction because of the continued depression.

A difficult task for the rank and file to arrive at anything approaching positive opinions anent the cause of the conspicuous weakness in nearly all descriptions but more especially in wheat feeds. It afterwards came to light that the rapid fall in values was to a large extent brought about by the heavier offerings at lower figures for prompt ship-

ment from Canada. As soon as this came to light the mystery or bewilderment hanging over the market soon disappeared and therefore a great many buyers speedily withdrew from the market or immediately lowered their bid appreciably.

It was, of course, immediately obvious that the bigger offerings from Canada together with the lower cost was the natural outcome of the phenominally large sales for Canadian flour for prompt

or forward shipments to Russia.

In a brief period it leaked out that Russia had made contracts chiefly in New York, although partly in London, for over 1,200,000 barrels of flour or roughly the equivalent of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat. Naturally the prductions of such a huge quantity of flour and for such an unprecedented destination created a supply of feed for which there seems to be no immediate outlet and as there appeared to be only insignificant requirements

among feeders in Canada it speedily became certain that an extremely large percentage of this feed would have to be marketed in the United

High protein feeds were not conspicuously depressed, although it is true they eased off slightly iu sympathy with the big decline in wheat feeds. In the meantime trade was lifeless as customary at this sessiou as consumption generally falls off with the advent of spring weather.

PLAN TAX STAMP REDEMPTION

Experimentation is practiced in the making of laws as well as in the mixing of feeds and various regulatory measures affecting the feed industry come and go or come and stay only after they have

proved their value in actual practice.

About two years ago, a section of the West Virginia Foodstuffs Law required that tax stamps or tags be purchased from the state to be attached to feed packages sold in that state. In revising the law, this ruling was abolished but no provision was made for redeeming any outstanding quantifies of the tags and stamps which feed manufacturers might have on hand.

Since the legislature in that state is now in session, it is important that any effort on behalf of those holding unused stamps and tags, be taken immediately. The American Feed Manufacturers Association is among those interested in collecting information as the quantity of these stamps and tags now outstanding. With this material to present, an act providing for cash redemption will be urged before the Senate and House now in session.

The association invites all interested parties, whether they are members or not, to advise it of the cash value of any stamps or tags they hold. It is, of course, unnecessary to send the actual tax stamps or tags. Simply state their value on the basis of the price you paid for them. Letters should be addressed to the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, Monadnock Block, Chicago.

SPRING CONFERENCES PUSH FEED SALES

An indication of the enlarging demand for high class stock feeds is to be had in the fact that the Washburn Crosby Company, among other feed manufacturers, after studying the increased needs of consumers, is vigorously developing its spring

and summer sales plans.
C. H. Cochran, of Buffalo, and G. S. Steward, of the home office, gave full information as to this year's line of Gold Medal feeds, their ingredients, and the popularity they are enjoying in various territories, as they made the circuit of the offices in the following cities: New York City, Newburgh, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Scranton, Pa. A conference was also held with Samuel Bell & Sons, Philadelphia.

Such sales meetings have been proved beneficial in producing increased tonnage, and will no doubt Washburn Crosby in the strong bid they are making for more of the nation's feed business.

THRESHED VS. UNTHRESHED TIMOTHY

Users of Timothy hay are often told that the unthreshed straw is far superior in feeding value to that which has been threshed, and in theory that is absolutely right. A careful look and study of the two kinds of Timothy though, will show that there is not such a great difference after all, according to a report from a Kansas City hay com-In its opinion, the belief that unthreshed Timothy surpasses the threshed because it retains the seed, is not based on facts. The hay, if cut green, contains only immature seeds, constituting only a small part of the nutriment, while if cut when ripe, most of the seed is shattered off before the hay is consumed.

But this is the smaller part of the argument for threshed Timothy in this report. In cutting for seed, it says, the farmer sets his sickle bar several inches from the ground, and less dirt is taken up than when Timothy is harvested for hay alone, when the sickles go close to the ground. Dirty hay, of course, often gives horses the heaves. Threshed Timothy is broken up, naturally, but appearance is not the only thing to be considered.

SOY BEAN HAY IN DAIRY RATIONS

As an ingredient for a concentrate dairy feed, ground soy beans are known to run linseed oil meal a close race for feeding value, and tests conducted at the University of Minnesota, show that it is hard to choose between the bean hay and Alfalfa for the roughage part of the dairy ration.

This is partly due to the high mineral content of soy bean hay. One pound of this hay has 100 times as much mineral matter in it as a pound of corn fodder, and owing to this fact, one load of beans to two of corn is generally put in the silo. Although this makes good silage, C. H. Eckles, Minnesota's well known dairy expert, thinks it better to use the soy bean crop for hay. Even though

it seems rather coarse, cows eat it with relish and even the heavy stems are usually cleaned up. In chemical composition, it ranks well up with Alfalfa, and the high percentage of digestible protein stamps it as a logical dairy hay.

The feeding trials mentioned above were recorded from cows producing up to 45 pounds of milk per Alfalfa hay, corn silage, ground corn, barley, oats, and ground soy beans made up the ration that proved the ground bean could well be substituted for linseed oil meal. (The soy beans carry 33 per cent protein compared to 30 per cent in linseed oil meal, but probably do not test above the latter in conditioning quality.) The different feeds used when soy bean hay was tested were: Ground corn, barley, oats, silage, and soy bean hay.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE 1924 HAY CROP

By J. H. DEVLIN

Manager Hay Department, Albert Miller & Co. Government reports just issued, of the 1924 hay crop show the same to be 6,000,000 tons greater The amount on the farms than that of 1923. March 1, 1924, was estimated to be 37,000,400 tons

or about 4,000,000 tons larger than a year ago. While feeding of hay has been quite liberal on the farms this will

greatly decrease and practically disappear as soon as the grass is available and that is only about three months distant. In other words we still have from 35 to 65 per cent of the 1924 crop of hay to be disposed of to make room for the 1925 crop. A large percentage of the hay still remaining on the farms is considered

to be unfit for feed. The best thing for the farmers to do with such hay is to destroy it or let it rot in the stack. If in the mow, get it out and pile it outside if that is practical. We understand that there is an inclination on the part of the producer to hold over the surplus of 1924 crop and to plow up his meadows and put in corn. This we believe an unwise policy for the producer to pursue.

On account of the large percentage of poor hay this season it will surely be unwise to hold it over as it will only be a drug on the new crop and will have a tendency to hold prices down. The reason that prices have held low this season is that the markets have been flooded with low grade hay. We believe that the farmer should endeavor to dispose of all hay that is merchantable and to destroy or let rot hay that is unfit for feed. Let us start off the 1925 season with a clean slate. We are sure that the producers and all parties concerned will find this the best policy and will no doubt make it possible to market the 1925 crop at a price that will give the producer reasonable returns for his hay, while on the other hand if the surplus from the 1924 crop is held over, it will undoubtedly mean low prices and an unsatisfactory marketing during the 1925 season. The price at which it will be possible to market the balance of the 1924 crop no doubt will be disappointing to the producer but it is better to have one bad year than to have two.

There will be a demand for old hay right up into the first of September. Our advice to the producer is to keep moving his hay out gradually. We do not advise dumping it all on the market at once, but keep moving it gradually between now and September 1.

CINCINNATI HAY MARKET STILL UNDER PAR

The hay market has been simply one disappointment after another since the first of the year and even under the most discouraging conditions receipts continue to be burdensome.

There is such a large crop of hay in the territory that uses the Cincinnati market, there is always quite a large amount that must be shipped regardless of market conditions. For that reason, the receipts continue to exceed the demand from day to day.

We have been looking for the market to take a turn for the better. We are now in the months during which a good demand for hay generally developes. We can see no sign of any large increase in the demand, nor can we see any sign of any large decrease in receipts. Prices have worked to such a low point that it looks advisable to consign at the present time for best results.

Nominal values are as follows: No. 1 Timothy, 18@18.50; 2 Timothy, 16@16.50; 3 Timothy, 13@15; Threshed Timothy, 8@10; No. Grade Timothy, 13. othy, 8@10; 1 Heavy Clover Mixed, 15@16; Light Clover Mixed, 16@17; 1 Clover Mixed, 15@16; 2 Clover Mixed, 13@14; No Grade Clover Mixed, 10@12; 1 Clover, 15@16; 2 Clover, 11@14; No Grade Clover, 8@10; 1 second cutting Alfalfa, 21@23; 2 second cutting Alfalfa, 17@19; 1 First Cutting Alfalfa, 15@16; 2 First Cutting Alfalfa, 13@15; Sound Sample Grassy hay, 9.50@11; the range in straw values: Wheat straw 9.50@10; Octo range in straw values: Wheat straw, 8.50@10; Oats

straw, 8.50 at 9.50; Rye straw, 13 at 14.—The Mutual Commission Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Market report of March 12.

HAY SLUGGISH IN NEW YORK

By C. K. TRAFTON

The general situation in the hay trade has remained much the same as noted in my former review. Buyers, as a rule, have continued to manifest extraordinary apathy which has caused further dissatisfaction among practically all concerned.

Some of the poor trash has been practically unsaleable, even at prices said to be under cost of production. On the other hand superior grades or No. 1 Timothy, in large bales, have been only slightly weaker as the percentage of choice grades in the receipts was small.

In some quarters the opinion was expressed that possibly the limited demand for hay was attributable in part to the spectacular decline in mill feed

and also in grain prices.

It was the consensus among some of the well informed members of the trade that the downward tendency was partly traceable to the more favor-able weather. In the final trading, the weak trend was partly ascribed to the unexpectedly large stocks on farms March 1, viz. 37,386,000 tons against 33,455,000 tons a year ago.

O. W. and W. H. Crew of Dallas, Ga., have reentered the feed business at Dallas.

A new feed and seed store has been opened at Washington, N. C., by Mann & Blount.

George C. Wilson has bought the property of the City Feed Company of Lexington, Ky.

A produce, feed and flour business is to be established at Montour, Iowa, by L. J. Branson.

A new feed grinder has been installed by the Mulvane Co-operative Union of Mulvane, Kan.

The R. J. Brogdon feed business at Bryan, Texas, is now held by H. G. Wickes and John Collins.

The feed business and mill of W. F. Lukins at Ewing, Ky., has been sold by him to T. J. Miller.

A building for conducting a feed and poultry business is to be built at Newkirk, Okla., for J. W. Abbott.

The feed business of the Herr Bros., at Portsmouth, Ohio, has been sold to Coburn Bros. Milling Company.

H. B. Thompson has opened a feed store at Statesville, N. C., and will handle grain, hay, feed, flour and fertilizers.

The flour and feed business at Keytesville, Ind., formerly conducted by D. S. Price has been bought by Roy S. Price.

The feed and grocery store of J. E. Woodson at Mena, Ark., has been bought by Walter C. Crosby, who is now operating it.

M. M. Brees has bought the Marble Feed Store and mill buildings equipment at Edina, Mo. He will open a poultry and produce business.

A 50-horsepower motor driven feed mill has been installed by the Gardiner Roller Mill, Gardiner, Iowa. It has a capacity of eight tons feed hourly.

The brick warehouse at Grand Rapids, Minn., has been bought by Hagen & Son, who have moved their stock of feed, flour, hay, etc., into the building.

Rufus Knight of Sharpsburg has bought the Carlisle Coal & Feed Company at Carlisle, Ky., owned by Howard and Stewart Dorsey and Mrs. Josephine Cox.

Feed, flour, salt and grass seeds are being handled by the new store recently opened at Fennimore, Wis., and to be conducted under the management of L. C. Berry.

John C. Davis has bought the Meyers Feed Store at Rogers, Ark. Mr. Davis was formerly in the feed and produce business, but had been recently in business in California.

Capitalized at \$10,000, the Edwards Feed Company has been incorporated at Jacksonville, Fla. J. L. Edwards is president and M. H. Jackson, secretary of the company.

The contract has been let by the Atlantic Milling Company of Turpin Hill, Augusta, Ga., for the erection of a poultry mash mill and warehouse to cost \$25,000. Its daily output is to be 100 tons.

The Central West Flour & Feed Company has been incorporated with headquarters at Tulsa, Okla. E. V. Keeney, Joseph Keeney and others are interested. The firm is capitalized at \$7,500.

The feed store of the Grand Prairie Commission Company at Stuttgart, Ark., has been bought by Troy Watkins and A. F. Christenson, who will operate as the Watkins & Christenson Cash Feed Store.

Robert W. Chapin has resigned his position as president and active head of Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers of Chicago. He has been president since the company started in business. He is succeeded as president by George M. Chapin who has been vice-president for several years. Chester

W. Chapin, formerly secretary in charge of buying, is now vice-president and general manager in charge of sales. Roy Hall, formerly treasurer, is now secretary-treasurer of the firm.

The Wales Feed Store was recently opened for business at Canton, Miss., by $H.\ W.\ Wales.$ The store will handle a full line of horse, mule, dairy and poultry feeds, both wholesale and retail.

The interest held by J. L. Smith in the Citizens Coal & Transfer Company at Danville, Ky., has been sold by him to J. W. Mitchell, who is now sole The business includes a coal, feed and owner. transfer business.

H. J. Bergman of Bergman Millfeed, Inc., of Minneapolis, has gone to Clinton, Iowa, where he will conduct the business of the Hawkeye Feed Company, Inc., of which he is president. His stay there will be only temporary, it is expected.

The mineral feed business of the Murphy Products Company of Delavan, Wis., is to be expanded after May 1 through equipping a second feed mill at Burlington, Wis. Monarch grinding and crushing machines, additional motors, scales, etc., will be installed.

A recent development, of interest particularly to members of the feed trade, was the announcement that H. P. Mitchell, well known for many years as a receiver and distributor of feeds in Eastern States, had joined the forces of the Washburn Crosby Company, as eastern sales manager for the feed department.

The Mixed Feed Supply Company, which has been in the Merchants Exchange Building at St. Louis, Mo., is to be moved to Kansas City, Mo., and the St. Louis office has been closed. pany operates a feed mill at Kansas City and with the head office there will be better able to conduct its affairs. C. A. Mahon is manager.

The Ralston Purina Company on March 11 began operations in the mixed feed manufacturing plant at East Bottoms district of Kansas City, Mo. The construction work was finished the first of the year and machinery installation is practically completed. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company had the contract. The Alfalfa grinding plant has been in operation for several months. The company will be an extensive buyer of bran and shorts. On the date operations were started, a formal reception was held at the mills for friends of the company. An account of this will be given next month.

NEW FEED BRANDS

"TEXLA" stock feed. J. S. Gordon, doing business as J. S. Gordon & Co., Beaumont, Texas. Filed December 11, 1924. Serial No. 206,572. Published February 10, 1925. "BANG-UP" horse and mule feed and hen feed.

Western Grain Company, Birmingham, Ala. Filed



November 5, 1924. Serial No. 204,879. Published February 10, 1925.
"STAMINA" dog, poultry and bird foods. Stam-

ina Foods Company, Ltd., Bootle, Liverpool, England. Filed June 7, 1924. Serial No. 198,262. Published February 10, 1925.

"BIG D" horse feed, dairy feed and poultry feeds. Dixie Grain Company, Shelbyville, Tenn. Filed November 21, 1924. Serial No. 205,632. Published

February 17, 1925.
"IT PAYS" mineral feed used as a tonic for dairy cattle. Moorman Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill. Filed December 15, 1924. Serial No. 206,741. Published March 3, 1925.

"RED WHITE & BLUE" mixed feed, middlings and bran. Dulle-Meyer Milling Company, Chamois, Mo. Filed December 16, 1924. Serial No. 206,771. Published March 3, 1925.

Trademarks Registered

194,782. Hog feed. The Smith Agricultural Chemical Company, Columbus, Ohio. Filed September 11, 1924. Serial No. 202,520. Published November 11, 1924. Registered February 10, 1925. 194,790. Stock food. Molasses Feeds Company, St. Paul, Minn. Filed July 18, 1924. Serial No. 200,214. Published November 18, 1924. Registered February 10, 1925.

195,785. Hog mineral food. Farmstead Mineral Manufacturing Company, Menno, S. D. Filed

September 25, 1924. Serial No. 203,030. Published December 16, 1924. Registered March 3, 1925. 195,874. Feeds for horses, cattle and poultry. Alfocorn Milling Company, St. Louis, Mo. Filed September 4, 1924. Serial No. 202,194. Published December 9, 1924. Registered March 3, 1925.

195,500. Hog feed. The Smith Agricultural Chemical Company, Columbus, Ohio. Filed September 11, 1924. Serial No. 202,523. Published November 11, 1924. Registered February 24, 1925.

Trademark Registrations Renewed

44,742. Prepared food for animals. Registered July 25, 1905. American Milling Company; Philadelphia, Pa. Renewed July 25, 1925, to American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill., a corporation of New Jersey. Registered February 17, 1925.

45,020. Prepared food for animals. Registered August 1, 1905. American Milling Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Renewed August 1, 1925, to American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill., a corporation of New Jersey.

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Bearing Date of December 16, 1924

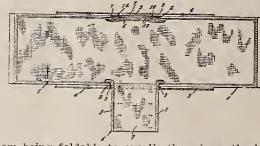
Attrition mill.—Allan P. Daniel, Springfield, Ohio, assignor to The Bauer Bros. Company, Springfield, Ohio, a corporation of Ohio. Filed April 17, 1922. No. 1,519,241. See cut.

Claim: In a machine of the character described, a casing, a single grinding head supporting wall, means for hinging said wall to said casing whereby it may be opened at either side of said casing, and means for adjusting said wall vertically in its relation to said casing.

Combination grain container and door—George

Combination grain container and door.-George S. Sobeck, Jr., Luzerne, Pa. Filed April 17, 1922. No. 1,519,941. See cut.

Claim: In a device of the class described, a flexible box-like body so shaped as to fit within a car and having an opening adapted to coincide with the doorway of a car, and a flexible chute secured to the body about the opening of the body, the chute comprising a bottom and side walls, the side walls being foldable to form inwardly extended wings, and the



bottom being foldable to overlie the wings, the length of the bottom being such that, when the bottom is folded, it will form a complete closure for the opening in the body, and releasably engaged elements on the bottom and the body, coacting to hold the bottom and the wings in folded position.

Bearing Date of January 13, 1925

Grain and merchandise car.—Argyle Campbell, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Enterprise Railway Equipment Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Filed January 18, 1923. No. 1,522,494.

Bearing Date of January 20, 1925

Rice separator.—Anton A. Schoenegg, San Francisco, Calif. Filed July 30, 1923. No. 1,523,906. Grain car door construction.—Jesse L. Mullins, Junction City, Kan. Filed May 26, 1924. No. 1,523,

Bearing Date of January 27, 1925

Fertilizer and stock food.-John J. Berrigan, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 28, 1922. No. 1,524,233.
Grain trimming device.—Oscar E. West, New Or-

leans, La. Filed July 10, 1923. No. 1,524,070. See cut.

Claim: For use in the trimming of grain and other materials, a freely and manually movable device comprising a material conveying pipe open at both ends and having at one end the major portion of its wall cut away for a short distance leaving a



lip, and a nozzle adapted to be attached to a pipe carrying compressed air secured to the outside of said material conveying pipe in line with said lip and extending around the end of the latter and arranged to direct the compressed air axially along said lip and into and through said pipe, whereby material Grain aspirator.—Erastus N. Bates, Portland, Ore, dedicated, by mesne assignments to the Citizens of

the United States. Filed September 12, 1924. No. 1,524,012. See cut.

Continued on Page 63? Continued on Page 637

ASSOCIATIONS

CONVENTION CALENDAR

March 25-27.—North Dakota Farmers Grain

Dealers Association, Bismarck, N. D. April.—Western Grain Dealers Association, time and place not yet definitely determined.

April 27-29.—National Scale Men's Association,

Indianapolis, Ind.
May 5-6.—Thirty-second annual convention Illinois Grain Dealers Association, Hotel Jefferson,

Peoria, Ill. May 7-9.—Annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

May 18.—Annual meeting Panhandle Grain Deal-

ers Association. May 19-20.—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Association,

annual meeting.

May 21-22.—Kansas Grain Dealers Association,

Wichita, Kan. May 22-23.—Texas Grain Dealers Association,

Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

June 9-11.—American Seed Trade Association,

Los Angeles, Calif.
June 22-23.—Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Asso-

ciation, Chicago, Ill.

June 25-26.—Mid-summer meeting Indiana Grain Dealers Association,-place not yet definitely determined.

July 28-30.—Thirty-second annual convention of the National Hay Association, Hotel Breakers, Cedar Point, Ohio.

October 12-14.—Annual convention of the Grain Dealers National Association, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

October 12-14.—United States Feed Distributors Association, Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI FARMERS DEALERS

The annual convention of the Missouri Farmers Grain Dealers Association was held in Kansas City during the last week of February. In his address President R. W. Crowther mentioned that while there are 200 farmers' elevators in Missouri, less than half of them have joined the association, which is five years old now; and he urged that a special effort be made to strengthen the organization in the coming year. The 1926 meeting is to be held in St. Louis in February.

The following officers were elected: R. W. Crowther of Golden City, president; R. H. Mc-Cullough, Polo, vice-president; E. J. Alexander, Monroe City, secretary; F. A. De Good, Golden City, treasurer. Five directors were chosen. They are: E. J. Goddard, Anglum; H. E. Brenner, Turney; Isaac Madding, O'Fallon; E. M. Peters, Rushville; A. Lee Ely, Monroe City.

INDIANA CO-OPERATIVES HOLD MEETING

The Fowler Hotel, Lafayette, Ind., was the scene of the tenth annual convention of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Association. The convention was called to order for its two-day session on February 17, by President M. P. Hill of Frances-ville. After the opening addresses and officers' reports, Gray Silver, president of the Grain Marketing Company, addressed the meeting and reviewed the origin and plan of operation of his company. The annual banquet was held the same night in the College Inn, with Claude Record of Medaryville as toastmaster. The registration ran between 150 and 200 members during the first day.

The report of the Resolutions Committee, which was adopted in its entirety, favored the completion of the St. Lawrence waterway, because it was contended it would provide a better producer and would make for better prices. The association went on record as favoring a national campaign to promote farmers' elevators. The attitude regarding the movement was expressed in

a resolution as follows:

"We wish to assert in the strongest manner possible our belief in the theory that any successful plan for the marketing of grain by farmers must be based on our farmers' co-operative elevator."

The strong resolution favoring the farmers' elevator followed largely sentiment created by Millard R. Meyers, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Grain Marketing Company. There was much interest in the marketing experiment represented in the Grain Marketing Company, in which quite a number of elevator men are reported to have taken memberships while there.

M. P. Hill was re-elected president, and Indianapolis was chosen as the 1926 convention city. Other officers elected were: First vice-president, Matthew Maroney, Lucerne, succeeding C. E. Barracks, Frankton; second vice-president, Samuel Foster, Otterbein, succeeding Charles Adamson, Kentland.

MEETING OF OHIO FARMERS GRAIN DEALERS

More than 200 farmers and others, representing all parts of the state, attended the annual convention of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Association at the Boody House, Toledo, with an opening session February 24. A resolution was adopted asking for a revision of the state tax law to provide adequate supervision to see that all taxable property is placed on the tax duplicate and urging at least a 50 per cent penalty on all such property not listed for taxation. Other items in the resolutions called for complete separation of the departments of agriculture and commerce; a law to exempt from taxation all funds accumulated by mutual insurance companies for payments of fire and cyclone losses; decision to change the grading of oats at farmer elevators to the scale formulated the Department of Agriculture; a denunciation of attempts by private interests to secure privileges or control of state canal lands for private gain; and a decision to change the name of the associato the "Ohio Farmers Elevator Association."

E. T. Dickey of Jewell, Ohio, was named president; D. J. Lloyd, Waterville, the retiring president; dent, was chosen secretary and a director. officials chosen were: C. B. Krohn, Deshler, and William Harn, Castalia, vice-presidents; Latchaw, Defiance, secretary; and F. M. Randolph, New Lexington and J. H. Myers, Westerville, were

named with Mr. Lloyd as directors.

MINNESOTA FARMERS' ASSO-CIATION MEETS

On February 17 the eighteenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Associa-tion was called to order by President John F. Gustafson, Windom, in Minneapolis. The registration ran over 1,000 during the course of the con-The first morning was devoted to routine vention. business, including the annual reports of the president and secretary.

Among the resolutions adopted was one urging the repeal of that part of the Minnesota Co-operative Marketing Act which makes the country elevator manager liable to a fine in case he buys pooled products. Another matter which was taken up and received favorable action was that of changing the name of the organization to the "Farmers Elevator

Association of Minnesota."

J. T. Probstfield, supervisor of local warehouses for Minnesota, discussed the various phases of the present state laws on the storage of grain; G. H. Tunel, chief inspector of grain, talked on grading; V. Anderson, assistant attorney-general, spoke on legal subjects relating to the grain trade; and O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, addressed the delegates in regard to the proposed extension of Federal grades into oats and other grains. There were round table discussions to afford an opportunity for a general exchange of information. Another feature of the program was a banquet given by the Minneapolis Commission merchants.

John F. Gustafson was re-elected president and H. J. Farmer, of Arlie, was elected vice-president after a contest. Adam Brin of Stewartville was re-elected treasurer with no opposition. Three members of the board of directors, whose terms expired, were unanimously re-elected. They were the president, treasurer and S. S. Beach of Hutchinson.

ILLINOIS FARMER DEALERS HOLD MEETING

The twenty-second annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois was opened in Peoria, Ill. on February 10. The proceedings were opened with addresses by President Fred A. Mudge, Mayor E. N. Woodruff of Peoria, and Secretary Lawrence Farlow. The secretary's report indicated that 540 co-operative companies belong to the association, that they operate 615 stations and have 65,000 stockholders.

A report was made by Harry Heiser on behalf of the new Auditing Committee, which is a feature

introduced in the last year for the purpose of rendering service to the various members. Latshaw, secretary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Ohio, talked on "A Uniform Publicity Program" and called attention to the desirability of some organized effort toward more advertising. Robert C. Ross, general chairman of the Mid-West Regional Advisory Board, Chicago, explained the workings of the body which he represented and discussed "Better Car Service." Professor Charles L. Stuart, director of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, said that early in June a short course in elevator management would be given at the University. He explained that the course is designed for present managers and young men who wish to train for such positions. The topics to be covered are accounting, grain trade economics, financing, hedging, and possibly a special supplementary course in Chicago on terminal marketing.

J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Grain Marketing Company, made an address in which he explained what his company has been doing. The annual banquet was held, with Congressman Charles Adkins of Decatur presiding as toastmaster. About 300 members were present at the banquet.

In passing resolutions, the association endorsed the National Farmers Elevator Commission Company plan, St. Lawrence deep waterway, opposed the ratification of the Twentieth Amendment, recommended passage of the State Police Bill, and urged greater publicity efforts. After adopting the resolutions, the meeting proceeded with the election of officers, and named the following: L. B. Olmstead, president, Somonauk; C. H. Bonnell, first vice-president, Rosemond; D. H. Allen, second vice-president, Delavan; W. H. Hindahl, treasurer, San Jose; directors: W. H. Glazer, District 1, West Brooklyn; G. L. Potter, District 3, Graymont; Chas. Fairfield, District 6, Fisher; Ralph Allen, District Green Valley, (to fill out unexpired term of D. H. Allen—one year).

EASTERN FEDERATION HOLDS VALUABLE DISCUSSIONS

In a two-day convention, talks and discussions are often slated in such rapid succession that no matter how good each particular meeting is, they wear down the morale of the members by lack of variety. But under the able direction of President Van Derzee, the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, assembled at the Hotel Arlington, Binghamton, N. Y., February 10 and 11, was fortunate in having an exceptionally well balanced program. A banker, a statistician, as well as members of the Federation itself, and officers of organizations directly related to the business of the feed dealers, all served to make a balanced convention ration.

At the first morning meeting, Mayor John Giles, of Binghampton, proved himself master of the fine art of welcoming, although admitting during his brief talk that "he knew nothing about the feed business.

Director of the Federation, George H. Strong, accepted the keys, and then developed certain ideas which, with President Van Derzee's remarks, completed the first session. Both speakers paid tribute to the late Federation Secretary, Frank C. Jones of Bullville, N. Y. In the afternoon, John C. O'Byrne, of the Citizen's Bank in Binghamton talked on the subject that is of interest to nearly all classes of dealers, including feed merchants: The Bad Check Law.

The next speaker drew fire, and the lively discussion that characterizes a worth while conclave, began in earnest. S. L. Rice, president of the Ohio Grain Dealers Association spoke on "Grain Market Conditions, 1925." "So essential is the "So essential is the distribution of grain and grain products to the welfare of our nation," said Mr. Rice, "that we have been subjected during the past 34 years to 30 investigations by the Federal Government-and the net result of these investigations is that our marketing system is still intact.

With diplomacy, Mr. Van Derzee finally steered the ensuing discussion to the legal rights of purchaser and shipper in a certain inspection certificate case that had come to his attention.

Dealing somewhat more with prospects, was Mr talk. Though not guaranteeing any of the implied prophecies in what he had to say, the following paragraphs, taken from the first of his talk showed sense of perspective, and lent conviction to his conclusions later on.

The subject which has been given me, "Feed Market Conditions, 1925," is as you all appreciate, some subject and I know that I cannot do it justice. nevertheless, I hope that by some stretch of your imagination, that you get at least one idea worth while and in this connection feel that I should go back a little further than January 1, 1925, in fact, go back to the last national election, for developments since that time have further fortified the confidence in the soundness of the general business expansion.

This applies to general business conditions as well as the feed business and throughout the latter half of 1924, it appeared to many business men that the main factors, inducing better business, were of a seasonal character. Now, however, it is plain that better

business in all lines was not scasonal but of a more durable nature.

G. L. F. DEBATED

At the end of Mr. Wilber's remarks, the discussion finally centered on the question of the G. L. The trend of opinion seemed to point to the belief that dealers were either used and hardened to that organization's competition or that the organization had been stung into inactivity by the reflex of its own plan. In this general exchange of ideas the long term contract was also brought up on the carpet, and fared badly.

Using the statement that business forecasting is far more hazardous than weather forecasting, as a preface to the body of information he presented, Lawrence Henry Sloan, of the Standard Statistical Company, New York City, made a valuable addition to the thought of the convention. The ups and downs (literally) of business for the last 40 years were shown by a full set of charts. From this scientific study, Mr. Sloan was able to make convincing predictions.

F. M. McIntyre proved his extemporizing genius when he was drafted to take the place of Charles F. Carrier, unexpectedly kept from the city by ill-

ness in his family.

The last talk given before the convention was brought to its successful close by the ever-popular Ex-president Reeve Harden, was by the secretary of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, L. F. Brown. All of what he said is live, timely comment, and it is in the boiled down practical style that is difficult to summarize without loss. For this reason much of his talk on "Cooperation Between Manufacturer and Feed Dealer," is here quoted:

operation Between Manufacturer and Feed Dealer," is here quoted:

In the territory in which your federation functions, there is a consumption of feed larger than the local production. This condition has resulted in a demand for feed products raised outside of such territory, and hence, the retail feed business has developed as a necessity, with appropriate store houses in which to assemble, frequently for months at a time, feed stuffs which the dairymen, poultrymen, and other stock feeders absolutely require for their prosperity if not for their existence.

The retail feed merchant attempted to assemble from all sections of the country what he conceived to be the requirements of his trade and to the best of his ability, he planned to keep on hand at all times, those types of feedingstuffs which his customers desired. Owing to the variation of the demand and the necessity of purchasing stocks in times of plenty, the dealer frequently found himself with a large investment in stocks which were subject to frequent and wide fluctuations in price. Up to this time, the retail feed merchant was primarily a warehouseman only, rendering but little, if any, service beyond that of the extension of credit.

Shortly after the advent of the agricultural extension service and the farm bureau manager or so-called county agent, agitation for direct buying of feeds with car door delivery, made its appearance and at the present time has unquestionably gained considerable momentum in the eastern states.

I believe that if the so-called direct buying and car door delivery system is fundamentally sound, it will eventually prevail in spite of anything we can do or say; on the other hand, if we believe it to be basically unsound, the sooner that fact is clearly established, the better it will be for all interested parties.

I believe the Agricultural Extension service of the states and the Federal Government is here to stay. I

basically unsound, the sooner that fact is clearly established, the better it will be for all interested parties.

I believe the Agricultural Extension service of the states and the Federal Government is here to stay. I believe the county agent is here to stay, and that he is honestly attempting to render a service to the community in which he operates. His job is to advise farmers on all kinds of questions. It is his duty to work elosely with farmers and business interests, to study local conditions, gather information, and form opinions as to what is best for the community.

The advice they give is what they honestly helieve to be for the best interests of those they hope to assist. If their position relative to feed purchases is not what it should be, is it not largely due to the fact that they have not received proper training and information along merchandising lines?

Co-operative feed selling agencies have been particularly alert in selling county agents the co-operative feed buying ideas, but I have yet to learn that either the manufacturer or retail dealer has been similarly interested in making a sale of his side of the ease, and I am wondering just why we should criticise the county agent for buying the other fellow's goods when we have not made any attempt to show him our goods or try to sell him our line. It looks very much to me as if our competitor's salesmen were on their jobs while we were asleep at the switch. Perhaps they have been better salesmen for they certainly made a very good sale, but I incline to the opinion that it was a case of absence of competition.

I do not know of any effort being made even now to convine the county agent that in the final analysis, direct buying and car door delivery is not to the best interests of those whom he is endeavoring to serve and that therefore, our criticism of him can be more properly directed against ourselves.

I think every feed dealer should be a member and a booster of his local farm bureau, that he should know his county agent, and attempt t

a booster of his local farm bureau, that he should know his county agent, and attempt to gain his confidence and be his friend, that he should consult with him as to the kinds and types of feeds best suited to that locality, that he should eonclusively prove to the county agent by ledger, balance sheet, and invoices that he was not a profiteer, but an honest law abiding tax-payer in that county, striving to render a service to his customers and that he was only charging a fair price for the service rendered.

Explain to him that pool buying without the services of the dealer frequently results in some farmers buying more than they really need, assume charges and risks which have heretofore heen earried by the dealer and that there are cases where the farmer has been misled as to the actual net amount of their saving.

ing.

I believe that the time has arrived when the retail feed dcaler must be something more than a warehouseman and a banker.

He must have a more intimate knowledge of the needs of his customers and if his customer is properly using the feeds he has purchased, and the logical place to secure this information is at the farmer's place of business, which, of eourse, is at the farm.

The policy of the dealer waiting for his customers to come around and tell him what he needs and when he wants it, is not in accord with up-to-date necessities of the feed business.

When the feed manufacturer wishes to sell feeds to a retailer, he does not wait for the retailer to come to his office, mill, or factory to make his purchases, far from it.

Through the medium of his salesmen, he comes to the dealer's place of business and it is at this latter place where most commitments for purchases are made.

I contend that it is highly desirable for Mr. Dealer of the present and future to show a greater degree of interest in the needs, welfare and success of his customers in order to be more responsive to his needs and requirements.

and requirements.

A periodical visit to Mr. Farmer at his farm will enable the dealer to establish a point of contact not easily acquired in any other manner.

Never forget that your prosperity depends upon his

This talk concluded the main part of the convention, and after the passing of several resolu-tions and closing up the business on hand, formal adjournment was made.

FIELDMENS ASSOCIATION HOLDS **MEETING**

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Mill and Elevator Fieldmens Association was held March 10 to 13, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill. After being called to order the first day by President Hall, the meeting proceeded with the appointment of committees, and officers' reports. J. C. Adderly adressed the meeting on "Business and Financial Investigation," following which there was a discussion.

The program called for A. P. Husband, on "The Milling Outlook" in the afternoon, but as he was detained elsewhere on business of the Millers National Federation, his address was deferred and heard at a later meeting during the week. time devoted to open discussion was mostly taken up with matters pertinent to the work of the field men. Technical details and the relating of the experiences of various men present brought forth comment and served to add to the knowledge of all who were in attendance.

Frank J. Delany, of the Chicago Board of Trade, addressed the meeting on "Grain Marketing in America." After a preliminary discussion of the origin and history of present methods and institutions in the grain trade, Mr. Delany went on to

Say:

The whole system of American grain trade is predicated upon trade in grain for "future delivery."

Trade in grain for future delivery is in turn dependent upon speculative interest in grain. Therein arises the importance to all of us of the speculator. The activities of the speculator as reflected in his operations in the trade for future delivery interject a competitive factor of great importance. His activities constitute an economic service in that in the first place he carries the hedges (which as you know, represent sales for future delivery against stocks of grain which may not be located in the terminal center).

place he carries the hedges (which as you know, represent sales for future delivery against stocks of grain which may not be located in the terminal center).

Furthermore, he is an anxious delver after facts, on which he may base his forecasts as to market movement. He buys often when they may be no immediate demand and because he believes the prices will go higher. He may sell when he thinks to the contrary. His operations in the long run act as a stabilizer, a buffer, a balance wheel, and permit an open, daily, fluid market.

Speculators' activities are competitive with each other and competitive with the grain merchant, the miller, the exporter. All of this competition is concentrated in the pits or other trading points established on grain exchanges. Competition has always been the basis of grain trading. Competition between millers for grain, between grain merchants and millers, between grain merchants and each other, between the merchant of one market with those of the other competitive markets, between speculators with each other and with all the others.

Now economists of late years have been ponderously discussing "cooperation" versus "competition," trying to determine which is the better method. Strange to say, in the grain trade "cooperation" first developed in an effort to stimulate "competition." Farmers organized cooperative country elevators in order to make added competition for their products and to collect the merchant's profits for themselves.

The pioneer railroads penetrating new country developed their lines at a more rapid rate than the increase of individual grain merchants. At every country point a merchant was needed to make a local market there. In many cases, the railroads in order to create these local markets on their lines, proceeded to make arrangements with some large merchant of a terminal market: to establish and run many country elevators. These were known as "line" houses. Sometimes as production increased along the lines other "line" houses came into existence, although alw

most important points individuals were actively in competition.

There can be no doubt that in the early days of the grain trade, and in perhaps the early activities of the "line" houses, trading margins, as we view them now, in the way of profits taxed upon the grain, were large; hut when one considers the uncertainties of the business and the risks involved, because of intadequate and uncertain transportation on the one hand, and crop uncertainties on the other, coupled with large investment, and realize that this indeed was a pioneering activity, we may perhaps conclude, that in this as in other business activities, the margins were commensurate with the risks. Capital will not engage in business that carries risk, except that business offers opportunity for profit adequate to the risk involved.

In any case there has been continuous criticism of this form of grain activity and in recent years we have seen the line houses practically go out of business. They have been supplanted by farmers' ro-operative country elevators for the most part. We have also seen a similar development of this cooperative country elevator activity in the sections in which "line" house activities have not been so general. In other words the farmers have taken an

interest in the merchandising of their grain to the first terminal for many years and this interest has been increasing.

In the property of the property of their prain to the first terminal for many years and this interest has been a success, and tailures. In many ways this co-operative country elevator activity, has been a success, in others it has been a failure. On the whole from the standpoint of furnishing to the farmer an absolute insurance against undue margins have undoubtedly fostered the competitive idea and have been a success.

Always the farmer has been strong for organization. Indeed the agricultural activity is very highly over-enthusiastic leaders, or designing politicians, always in periods of low prices. All of these schemes to the extent that they have been supported, or predicated on radical legislation.

Fortunately the radical legislation asked for, in support of these schemes in the last few years, has been regularly defeated by the preponderance of sober, common sense in legislative halfs—but not without organization, and theory, and promotion, and exploitation of one kind or another, out of all of this confusion and conflict, of rival theories, there has developed within the last year a concrete, co-operative thought among farmers to actually give to operative thought among farmers to actually give to the farmer an immediate hand in the marketing of his grain to all domestic and to all foreign markets. This initial stop has been the consolidation or three large terminal elevator concerns of Chicage and one of the farmer an immediate hand in the marketing of his grain to all domestic and to all foreign markets. This initial stop has been the consolidation of three large terminal elevator concerns of Chicage and one of the farmer is the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the

know func ing theory

On the third day R. D. MacDaniel spoke on "Cob Spouts and Cob Burners" and R. A. Backus on "Grinders." The afternoon was devoted to engine demonstration and a visit to the new building of the Underwriters' Laboratories. A theater party was given the same night by the Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The last day was given over to general discussion of forms, clauses, schedules, etc., and reports of committees.

In recent experiments it was found that the average losses of nutrients in the field curing of corn were approximately twice as great as the unavoidable losses of nutrients in the silo. The experiment was based on results in comparing 54 silos and 16 shocks of corn fodder.

Late in February the Frankfurter Zeitung said that if the existing situation continued in Germany the Office of Wheat Control would be forced to take serious measures to bring down the price of bread. According to the trade, the stocks of wheat on hand at present have for all practical purposes disappeared. One large company which held some 30,000 tons of consignments earlier, now states that it has about 1,000 tons. The Office of Wheat Control, through whose hands a large part of all imports pass, made an estimate in February of the Hamburg supplies of rye and wheat, which indicated only enough to last one week provided the millers should start to buy

SEEDS FIELD

VALUE OF FANNING MILLS

The state college experiment station is sometimes thought of as a new institution, when as a matter of fact, several of these stations, in the Middle West particularly, have been carrying on their work over a long period of years. Their records become increasingly valuable, the older they grow, for the average to be struck over many years' experimentation on a given problem is more apt to be accurate than a test in brief.

In its bulletin No. 201, the Nebraska State University Station at Lincoln, shows an 18-year record relative to the effect of fanning mill grading on successive crops of Kherson oats. Charts are used

to supplement the detail in the text.

Two types of the fanning mill were used, the windblast and the ordinary screen type. The heavy seed thus separated surpassed the light seed by only .9 bushel per acre, and as seed yielded only .5 hushel more than unselected Kherson.

Unlike various chemical seed tests, these results indicate that the fanning mill will not serve profitably as a grain hreeder. Its use seems rather to gest improvement in seed conditions in that state be in removing all trash and light weed seeds, the will occur when every bit of seed grown is thorfirst step in seed preparation.

CLOVER CROP DOWN, PRICES UP

As old (and equally sensible) as the debate as to which comes first, the hen or the egg, is discussion as to whether a low supply or a big demand creates a high price. A combination of at least a normal demand and a subnormal supply throughout this country's seed territory probably combined to make the last December 1 price for Clover seed in Michigan nearly \$3 per bushel higher than the quotation for that date in 1923. The 1924 figure was \$14, with \$11.10 as the price the previous year.

Contributing to the higher market was the comparatively small acreage of Clover in that state this year, 90,000 acres. The cool summer was un-favorable for the development of seed in many sections of Michigan, and the area cut yielded 1.2 bushels per acre which is two points below a nine year average of 1.4. The total production was 108,000 bushels, valued at a little over a million and

a half, or \$16.80 per acre. Outranking Michigan were Ohio with 156,000 bushels and Illinois with 110,000 bushels. The total U.S. crop for 1924 however sank decidedly from the 1,228,000 total in 1923 and still more from the 1922 volume of 1,955,000, to the level of 977,000 bushels, and so rather lightly supplied the fairly active market.

SOLUTION TO RED CLOVER PROBLEM OFFERED

Reviewing the continual discouraging market reports of Red Clover, one is led to believe that this crop must have been originally introduced under unlucky stars. Government experts, however, are not at all willing to let it go at that, and the Department of Agriculture in recent communications, is stressing the need of much more home-grown seed. It is the Department's opinion that more general use of home-grown seed would do more than any other one thing toward solving the Red Clover failure in the United States.

It is known, says the Department, that through-

out the country, east of the Allegheny Mountains at least, there are every year thousands of acres of good second-growth Clover that is turned under instead of being harvested for seed, because in those neighborhoods no hullers are to be had and the farmer is not able to harvest and save the seed If these farmers could save their economically. own seed, the drain on the market stocks represented by their requirements would be materially decreased, and the seed produced in the states where it is grown commercially would be more nearly adequate to supply the demand.

United States years For at least been a heavy importer of Red Clover seed. Most this seed has come from Italy and France. Evidence is accumulating to show that the Italian seed is not satisfactory for use in America. Cooperative trials which the Department has been conducting with experiment stations in the Middle West have shown that the plants from Italian seed are much more likely to winterkill than those from American seed, that they are more susceptible to certain diseases, and that they often give a smaller crop even when the stand is otherwise apparently satisfactory.

As far as the investigations of the department have progressed it was found that Italian seed is practically everywhere unsatisfactory and that French and Chilean seed, while giving good yields in some parts, is unsatisfactory in Iowa, Minne-

sota, and elsewhere where the winters are severe. Means of harvesting and saving the seed from the numerous small acreages of Red Clover instead of importing seed would do much to bring the Clover crop back into a dependable part of the rotation. Red clover is par excellence the restorative crop for rotations in the Corn Belt, says the Department, but continued failures of the crop have caused a steady decline in acreage. This decline in acreage over a long period of years has adversely affected the yields of all other crops involved in the rotation.

The importance of home-grown seed is especially great in the southern and southeastern part of the Clover belt where the anthrachose disease is common and often very destructive. Here plants that survive and produce seed are quite likely to have some degree of resistance to the disease.

THE HOOSIER SEED LABORATORY

Indiana's seed inspectors and the promoters of



PART OF THE INDIANA SEED LABORATORY

oughly cleaned. Unclean seed spread noxious weeds and hamper the farmer to get the most out of his acreage.

With this purpose always before it, the Indiana Seed Laboratory at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Lafayette, Ind., under the direction of E. G. Proulx, state chemist and seed commissioner, is spreading the gospel of clean seeds, and urging



TYPES OF NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS

the farmers to buy nothing but cleaned and certified field seeds.

The Seed Law, requiring the certification of field seeds, was passed in 1922 and in 1923 the laboratory examined 900 samples.

The analysis of these officially collected samples were compared with the guarantee, which the seed on the official had inserted dividual reports of analysis on all official samples were made to farmers, dealers and seed merchants throughout the year, upon completion of the analysis. The laboratory published the results of its investigations in bulletin form, in January, 1924, as Bulletin No. 276.

Seeds are tested free of charge for residents of the state. The laboratory has made a collection the state. of the various noxious weed seeds specified by the Indiana Seed Law and has for sale at \$1 sets of these seeds comprising 19 small bottles, labeled and neatly packed in cloth covered tray. This collection of noxious weed seeds in the hands of Indiana seed men will make them familiar with the types. Application for this seed collection should be made to the Seed Commissioner, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette,

Ind. Only one set will be sold each seed merchant or firm.

With the co-operation of the farmer and the seed merchant, Indiana seed inspection officials hope to reduce noxious weeds in that state to a minimum.

NEW WHEAT SEED TESTS

Many farmers consider seed testing an unnecessary bother and not quite worth the time that it Tests have shown though, that crops can be considerably increased by careful seed selection and that time spent in this way pays at harvest

Down in the state of Sao Palo in Brazil, in the field of an experiment station, an increase of 46 per cent was obtained in the maize crop by using a chemical seed test developed by Professor Hottinger. His method, briefly, is to separate the light from the heavy grains. The heavy grains, being the ones desirable for growing, are drawn away from the light grains by use of calcium chloride solution.

Different from this specific gravity test, is the method given in No. 7, Vol. 16 of the *Journal* of the American Society of Agronomy. This test is for distinguishing Kanred wheat from other varieties of Hard Red Winter wheat. Usually, of course, this variety is marked by the great length of the beaks on the outer glumes of the kernel, but after drought or after growth has been delayed in any way, the difference may not be apparent. It is an inoculation test, valuable especially for field inspection.

SEED NEWS FROM WISCONSIN

By C. O. SKINROOD

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association, which is the state's oldest crop improvement organization, has issued its annual list of growers of registered and certified seed grain and forages for 1925. This list shows 20,000 bushels of seed corn, 85,000 bushels of seed oats, 20,000 bushels of barley and 14,000 bushels of other seed grains for sale. Even in seed corn, there is a liberal amount of seed for sale, despite the poor yield of this class of seeds last year. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, is the secretary of the association.

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture has issued a statement relative to winter killing of Alfalfa and what the main causes of this killing are. The average annual gross return from an acre of Alfalfa is about \$50. In 1921 more than 40,000 acres Alfalfa were winter killed, or a total value of \$2,000,000 a year was destroyed and this despite the fact that most of this heavy loss was easily avoid-

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture says the first and biggest preventive of Alfalfa killing is to select the right kind of field, both as to surface and as to under drainage. It suggests that fields that are flat are bad for Alfalfa because ice sheets form on such surfaces both in late fall and early spring due to the heavy rains and the melting snows. This coating is when Alfalfa is smothered out, for the crop must have air.

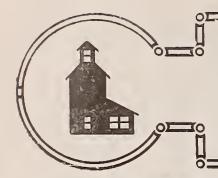
The next big rule in saving Alfalfa from winter killing, is to choose seed from the hardy strains, so that they will stand the cold winters which prevail in Wisconsin. Strains of the Grimm, Baltic and Cossack varieties, bred in cold climates, are recommended to be the most hardy for this lati-

The third caution suggested is to avoid cutting the third and fourth crops of Alfalfa in the fall, even though there is plenty of growth seemingly to warrant it. Only two crops should be cut and later pasturage of the Alfalfa fields is declared especially dangerous to its winter life.

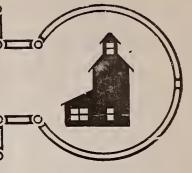
Alfalfa must enter the winter in a healthy state if it is to survive the cold. When Alfalfa is cut late in fall, or pastured hard, the report says, the plants are weak. The reserve food supply which is normally stored in the roots in the fall and which helps start the plant off in the spring, is Farmers are asked to leave at least six or eight inches of growth in the fall so that the stubble will catch the snow and help in part to provide a good covering for the winter months.

Prof. L. F. Graher, Alfalfa expert, says that al-Alfalfa is making progres consin, it is not replacing Timothy and the large acreage of other grasses as fast as it should, he believes. It is estimated by Mr. Graber that approximately three fourths of all the rough feed used on Wisconsin farms is in the form of Timothy hay and wild grasses. This is proof supreme that Alfalfa has still barely scratched the feed problem in Wisconsin.

The State Department of Agriculture at Madison, Wis., has sent out fresh notices calling attention to the fact that all farm seeds sold in Wisconsin this spring must have proper tests and must have the proper labels before there is any attempt at selling them. The notice shows that all dealers are required to label each packet of more than one pound in weight, showing the name and kind of [Continued on Page 634]



ELEVATOR AND GRAIN NEWS



EASTERN

A grain and feed business is being conducted at Bakersville (New Hartford p.o.), Conn., by F. Minnery.

A modern truck dump scale is to be installed at Oakwood, N. Y., for the Shoemaker Company

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Eagle Grain Company, Inc., has been chartered at Providence, R. I. The incorporators are Joseph Sabatino, Michael A. Lubrano and Benj. Cianciarule.

An electric power company will buy the property of the J. G. Davis Company at Rochester, N. Y. The business has been discontinued and the machinery and equipment removed.

The grain and ice business of W. W. Gates at East Haddam, Conn., has been bought by Morris Levine, who is now in charge. Mr. Levine was formerly in a similar business at Elizabeth, N. J.

Eugene P. Tayntor Grain Company has been organized by C. D. Tayntor and W. C. White of Buffalo, and F. E. Wolff of Kenmore. Capital stock is \$5,000. The company will conduct a grain and cereal business.

Negotiations are said to be under way for the purchase of a Buffalo elevator property by a New York capitalist at a price of \$2,000,000. No public announcement has been made as yet of the deal. The elevator has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

WESTERN

An addition is being built to the office of the Yellowstone Elevator Company at Forsyth, Mont.

A 300,000-bushel elevator is to be built at Stanford, Mont., for the Stanford Milling Company as soon as weather permits.

An automatic scale of six bushels' capacity has been installed in the plant of the Leflang Grain Company at Crook, Colo.

A grain elevator has been completed at Glasgow, Mont., by William Ruffcorn. The elevator has a capacity for 3,000 bushels.

A warehouse with capacity of 60 carloads of flour and feed has been erected at Clovis, N. M., for the Clovis Mill & Elevator Company.

Additional space has been taken by the offices of the Kelley Grain Company of Pullman, Wash. Equipment will be installed for testing samples.

The elevator at Logan (Sterling p.o.), Colo., owned by the Farmers Grain & Supply Company has been bought by the Western Wheat Company of Ster-

The paid up capital stock of the Rathdrum Grain & Supply Company at Rathdrum, Idaho, has been increased by selling \$4,600 of stock at par value of

The buildings and machinery of the Farmers Grain & Milling Company at Los Angeles, Calif., have been repaired and replaced following the fire which did \$5,000 damage.

Capitalized at \$16,000, the Imbler Elevator Company has been incorporated at Imbler, Ore. James McKinnie, H. H. Huron and Otis C. Buchanan are interested in the company.

The Bonners Ferry Grain & Milling Company of Bonners Ferry, Idaho, is contemplating the erection of a 25,000-bushel elevator. Ralph E. Clapp is proprietor of the property.

G. W. Potts has leased the elevator at Absarokee, Mont., which was formerly operated by the United States Elevator Company. He will add an up-to-date feed grinding depot to the property.

The Riverside Milling & Fuel Company's property at Riverside, Calif., has been bought by A. M. Lewis. He will remodel it into a modern warehouse continuing the feed and grain business.

With \$50,000 preferred stock, par \$100, and 3,000 shares common, no par value, the Essex Grain Company was incorporated at Portland, Ore. Chas. M. Drummond is president; R. B. Buzzell, treasurer, and W. B. Drummond, clerk.

The Wilson Company is succeeded in the grain business at Mosquero, N. M., by Bernstorf and Reynolds. Ira Bernstrof was formerly in the grain business at Ray, while J. H. Reynolds was heretofore manager for the Wilson Company.

The Robinson Grain Company of Colorado Springs, Colo., has recently completed at Limon, Colo., a 15,000-bushel frame, ironclad elevator and

a 24x130 foot concrete basement warehouse. The son, Raymond M., will own and conduct the busielevator has two sets of elevator legs and two separate cleaners, one for grain and the other for beans. It also has an automatic hopper scale and combination truck scale and dump.

The San Fernando Grain & Supply Company of San Fernando, Calif., has been completely reorganized, and Ralph J. Musser is now in charge of the company. The company will carry a complete line of poultry and stock feeds, in addition to grain, Alfalfa, hay and coal.

The interest of John Mikkelson in the Mikkelson Grain Company of Portland and Seattle, Wash., has been bought by John Cameron of the Cameron-Jenney Grain Company of Walla Walla, Wash. E. Mikkelson will be in charge of the Portland office and J. Hefferson in charge of that at Seattle.

THE DAKOTAS

The Atlas Elevator at Columbia, S. D., has been completed.

The elevator of Ed Bohle at Eureka, S. D., has been bought by Jacob and Christian Fichtner.

A 10-ton Howe Truck Scale has been installed in the elevator of Lee & Son at Walhalla, N. D.

Repairs are being made and equipment installed in the elevator of the Adams Bros. Company at Wahpeton, N. D.

The elevator of the Independent Elevator Company at Calvin, N. D., which was damaged by fire, is being repaired.

A modern new office has been built at Madison, S. D., for the Madison Farmers Elevator Company. F. H. McGowan is manager.

Owen Eaton has resigned his position with the Fresco Bros. Elevator at Burke, S. D., and is succeeded by Albert Frescoln of Winner.

A new scale has been installed in the elevator of the Keldron Equity Exchange at Keldron, S. D. J. R. Cone is president of the company

The elevator of the McVan Elevator Company, Kennebec, S. D., has been sold to Claude Irwin, who was formerly manager of the company.

Nelson Weeks is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company, Vermillion, S. D., by Albert Houk. The change takes place on April 1.

Farmers around Stanley, N. D., met the middle of February to discuss the advisability of forming a farmers elevator company and building a grain elevator there.

The recently organized Farmers Elevator Company at Lostwood, N. D., has decided to build a modern elevator at that station and construction will start in the spring on the proposed plant.

The latter part of February it was reported that the Farmers Elevator at Yankton, S. D., which was burned recently, would be closed down permanently unless farmers gave aid to put it back into running order again.

The elevator at Bottineau, N. D., of J. H. Schreiner has been sold by him to Carl Gorder who has been operating an elevator at Crosby, N. D. Mr. Gorder will take possession of the Bottineau elevator on April 1.

MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN

The Equity Elevator at Lake Elmo, Minn., has been closed down.

George N. Hilts has bought the grain, hay and coal business of G. W. Vanderburg at Augusta,

N. Blissen and F. W. Bulmahn, grain dealers, are planning to erect a new elevator at Browns-

Arrangements are being completed by George Marvin of Warroad to erect a grain elevator at Baudette, Minn.

E. B. Murphy recently resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Faribault, Minn.

A co-partnership has been formed at Detroit, Minn., by George Reichert and Frank L. Caye under the name of Reichert & Caye to conduct a grain and seed business.

J. M. Peeters and Henry Servaes who have been conducting the Western Elevator at Appleton, Wis., under a partnership for four years, have dissolved the partnership and hereafter Mr. Peeters and his ness. Mr. Servaes has retired from active business.

The St. John Seed Company has bought the Humiston & St. John Company's elevators and business at Org and Worthington, Minn.

The elevator of the Vesta Grain & Fuel Company at Vesta, Minn., has been resided with corrugated steel and a truck dump will be installed in the spring.

A meeting was held on February 16 by the Farmers Elevator Company at Traverse (St. Peters p.o.), Minn., to make plans for the erection of a new elevator there.

The business, real estate, good will, etc., of the Menomonee Falls Grain & Supply Company at Menomonee Falls, Wis., has been bought by Fleetwood W. Schunk.

The Farmers Elevator Company and the Farmers Fuel Company, both operating at Faribault, Minn., were consolidated under the management of J. T. Coughlin.

A commission business, handling grain and seeds, is to be conducted at Waupun, Wis., by Leonard J. Keefe. He will be located at 303-304 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Capitalized at \$25,000, the Farmers & Merchants Elevator Company has been incorporated at Houston, Minn. D. A. Tiffany, B. E. Dilly, A. G. Dyer and A. J. Anderson are interested in the firm. Mr. Tiffany is president of the firm.

C. E. Giels and D. M. Cruickshanks have bought the Farmers Mill Elevator at Marshall, Minn., which was bought and operated by the Froedtert Grain & Malting Company not long ago. The pur-chasers have offices at both Minneapolis, Minn., and Marshall.

SOUTHERN

The grain elevator at Claude, Texas, which burned, is to be rebuilt by $\mathbf{M}.\ \mathbf{L}.\ \mathbf{Hughlett}.$

The Buffalo Farmers Elevator, Buffalo, Okla., is to be improved before the rush season begins.

Buildings are to be erected at Lubbock, Texas, for J. B. Roundtree, dealer in grain, coal and ice.

A branch has been opened at Biloxi, Miss., for Fenner & Beane, stock, cotton and grain brokers. The Farmers Elevator at Mulhall, Okla., which burned, is to be rebuilt. The contract has been let.

The grain and feed business of J. E. Coleman at Marlin, Texas, has been bought by L. H. Reed & Co.

A small elevator and warehouse are to be built at Post, Texas, by the Garza County Warehouse & Marketing Company.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Supply Company of Newkirk, Okla., has bought the Garside stock of farm implements. The Deer Creek Elevator Company of Deer Creek,

Okla., has bought the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company at Wakita, Okla.

The interests of G. Thompson in the Fairview F'eed & Grain Company at Fairview, Okla., have been bought by Marvin Burke.

Louis Sonnentheil and John C. Sanderson have established a grain business at Dallas, Texas, under the name of Sonnentheil & Co.

W. C. Newcomb has bought an interest in the Linton Grain Company of Chickasha, Okla., and is now secretary-treasurer of the company.

The Cox Henry Grain Company of Altus, Okla., house. J. J. Salwalchter is local manager.

The Lonoke Grain Company has bought the building at Lonoke, Ark., formerly occupied by Bell & Hanston and have opened for business in it.

T. H. Hemphill, G. N. Simon and J. C. Bengfort have incorporated at Lindsay, Texas, as the Lindsay Elevator Company. Its capital stock is \$5,000.

John Davitte and R. C. Ayres have incorporated at Fort Worth, Texas, as the Gateway Grain Com-

A grain and elevator business is to be conducted at Amarillo, Texas, by W. F. Craddock. He was formerly sales manager for the Grain Sorghum Growers Association of Texas.

R. R. and R. L. Wheeler have sold their property which they bought from D. C. Frost & Duvall at Lexington, Ky., including the coal, feed, seed and

pany which three years ago bought the hardware, implement and seed business of C. M. Marshall & Co.

The Billingslea Elevator at Frederick, Okla., which was recently bought by Carl Cassidy and Leo Potishman is to be operated by a company which is now in process of organization.

The contract for the 100,000-bushel elevator which the Shreveport Elevator & Milling Company will build at Shreveport, La., has been awarded to the Hanson-Worden Company of Memphis, Tenn.

The rice elevator and warehouse of I. Weaver at El Campo, Texas, has been bought by the El Campo Rice Milling Company. Mr. Weaver is to build a new warehouse more than double the size of that sold.

The name of the Lawhon Grain Company of Shreveport, La., has been changed to the Lawhon, Strube Company. W. H. Strube, who was formerly with Foster & Glassell Company, is now associated

The Finley-Stedman Grain Company of Marshall, Texas, has gone out of business and is succeeded by the Stedman Grain Company. L. B. Finley, one of the members of the old company, is now engaged in another business.

R. C. Ayres has moved to Fort Worth, Texas, and will engage in the grain business. He is associated with the Ayres Milling & Grain Company Plainview and will maintain his offices there with P. V. Pierson in charge.

A warehouse is to be built for the Arkadelphia Farmers Union Warehouse Company of Arkadelphia, Ark., to replace the plant which burned in December. The house will be finished May 1. George Boone will have lease on the new one, as he did on the old.

The Acme Milling Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., has awarded the contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Company for a 200,000-bushel The new building plans call for six storelevator. age tanks of reinforced concrete. One elevator leg will be included with conveyors top and bottom of tanks. There will be nine interstice bins.

The elevator of the Claude Mill & Elevator Company, Claude, Texas, which burned, is to be rebuilt. It will have capacity of 15,000 bushels, and is to be of steel and wood construction. It will also have a warehouse and mill room 40x36 feet. construction will begin March 15. Considerable new machinery is needed by the company for the new house, including feed grinders, feeders, mixers, scales, automatic trucks, dumps, conveyors and elevators.

INDIANA

The elevator of J. H. Knauer at Corunna, Ind., has been leased by him to Frank E. Bard.

Final dissolution certificate has been filed at West Lebanon, Ind., by the West Lebanon Grain Company.

The capital stock of the Boswell Grain Company of Boswell, Ind., has been increased from \$14,000

C. A. White is now manager of the Cartwright & Headington Elevator at Portland, Ind. He succeeds W. D. Yount.

The Reeves Grain & Fuel Company of Charlottesville, Ind., has equipped its property with a new hammer type feed grinder.

Frank Cripe has resigned his position as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Onward, and is now manager of the South Elevator at Peru.

A feed grinder has been installed in the elevator of the Guild Grain Company at Fairland, Ind. A 40-horsepower motor is included in the equipment.

The Middlebury Grain Company of Middlebury, Ind., has been bought by L. P. Lantz of Stryker, Ohio. The business was formerly owned by Knepp & Lerr.

The Morristown Elevator Company of Morristown, Ind., has equipped its property with a 10-ton truck scale, and electric motors and other machinery.

A hammer type feed grinder with cyclone attachments which are run by a 40-horsepower motor has been installed by the Wm. Nading Grain Company of St. Paul, Ind.

The interest of Mrs. W. Palmer in the Ridgeville Grain Company of Ridgeville, Ind., has been bought by J. M. Stewart who will have active management of the business. J. O. Palmer has sold his interest in the company to R. D. Dysert.

Remodeling work and installation of new machinery have been completed at the Hinshaw Grain Company of Summitville, Ind., and the capacity of the elevator has been increased considerably. The company is now ready for an active season.

The elevator of the old Poneto Farmers Elevator Company, Poneto, Ind., has been taken over by the recently organized Poneto Grain Company. The new firm is capitalized at \$31,000. It will conduct a grain, coal, hay, straw, livestock, lumber, tile,

grain business to the Farmers Union Supply Comfencing and fertilizer business. J. H. Osborn, W. pany which three years ago bought the hardware, A. Huffman, E. N. Cassell and others are interested in the company.

> The grain and feed business of the County Co-operative Association at Millersburg, Ind., has been taken over by Harry Green and B. F. Hartsough of Goshen.

> On March 20, the property of the Burket Equity Union and the Burket Elevator, Burket, Ind., including elevators, equipment, stock, etc., will be offered for sale by Receiver William Shaffer.

> Work has been completed on the new 65,000bushel storage addition of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Company of Lawrenceburg, Ind. The contract for the work was in the hands of the Stevens Engineering & Construction Company of St. Louis,

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

W. N. Miller is the new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator at Yutan, Neb.

F. T. Wilson is now manager of the A. B. Wilson Grain Elevator at Murray, Neb.

A new elevator is to be built at Diller, Neb., for the Diller Farmers Grain Company. The Atlanta Elevator Company succeeds the

defunct Bealmer & Son, at Atlanta, Mo. A new 10,000-bushel elevator is to be erected at

Zenda, Kan., for the Farmers Elevator Company of that place. A new elevator is to be built at Utica, Neb., in

the near future. Rudolph Nicholaus is the builder. G. V. Proctor has given up his position as man-

ager of the Producers Grain Company of Centralia, Mo. L. O. Glad has resigned his position as manager

of the Farmers Grain & Stock Company of Polk,

A four-bushel automatic scale is to be installed at Oshkosh, Neb., for the Farmers Elevator Company

The Farmers Elevator Company of Silica, Kan., is to be operated by electric motor. This replaces the gasoline engine.

A reinforced concrete elevator is to be built at Paxico, Kan., for J. H. Dougan & Son, whose elevator there burned.

C. C. Dunlap is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Produce & Grain Company at Hamilton, Mo., by J. R. Henry.

A new office building is being erected at Oakdale, Neb., for the Torpin Grain Company, replacing the one which burned.

The W. M. Reikofski Elevator at Foster, Neb., has been taken over by Albert Gregerson, Jr. He took possession February 1.

R. Cole is now manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Mt. Clare, Neb. He resigned from a similar position at Gerardy, Kan.

The Egger Elevator at Lamar, Mo., has been leased for one year by the Lamar Grain Shipping Association, a branch of the Barton County Farmers Association.

Andrew Beeler is now associated with R. H. Christensen at Junction City, Kan., where they conduct a grain, coal and feed business. He bought an interest in the firm just recently.

A dissolution meeting is to be called by the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Mendon, Mo., when the transfer of the property will be made to C. O. White, who recently bought it.

The concrete elevator and feed mill of the Superior Terminal Elevator Company at Superior, Neb., have been leased by the Scoular Bishop Company. Frank Saums will be in charge of the elevator.

The J. H. Teasdale Commission Company's elevator known as Central B, at St. Louis, Mo., has been bought by the Ralston Purina Company. has a capacity of 700,000 bushels, and is equipped with facilities for loading direct to river barges.

Otis Cowles has been employed as manager of the Crowell Elevator at Thurston, Neb. He succeeds Frank Thompson who has resigned after having been with the company for some time.

Business operations have been commenced in the old Whitely Milling Company's property at Kenesaw, Neb., by the Kenesaw Grain & Implement Company. The company will conduct the elevator and also carry a complete line of farming imple-

Bids are being asked for by the Kansas Flour Mills Company of Kansas City, Mo., for 1,000,000 bushels grain storage to be divided between its three plants. A storage plant with a capacity of 500,000 bushels will be located at North Kansas City; either 200,000 or 300,000 bushels at Alva; and 250,000 at Enterprise. The contract for the latter house has been placed with Horner & Wyatt. The house will be equipped with three 5,000-bushel legs and a 3,000-bushel grain cleaner, car puller, power shovel, and similar equipment and will receive and load out on two tracks. The elevator will consist of 10 round storage tanks 20 feet in diameter and four large interstice bins with capacity of 200,000 bushels.

The property of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company at Arcadia, Neb., has been taken over by E. E. Freeman of Arcadia. The property included the stock of merchandise and the produce station.

S. J. Fuller has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Ruby (Milford p.o.), Neb., which he has held for the past four years, and has gone to Seward. M. L. Robb of Douglas, Neb., succeeds him at Ruby.

The Magruder Elevator at Penalosa, Kan., has been bought by the Dickhut Grain Company which has its headquarters at Cullison, Kan. The company has elevators at Cullison, Preston, Wellsford and Penalosa.

O. Q. Marsh and Willis Pereau are to have charge of the branch and elevator of the Newton Milling & Elevator Company of Newton, Kan., at Pittsburg, Kan. Walter Lam will be in charge of the Iola, Kan., branch.

The Washburn Crosby Company has decided to build additional grain storage capacity at Kansas City, Mo., amounting to 1,000,000 bushels. It will adjoin the company's 3,000-barrel mill and 1,250,-000-bushel elevator.

The Topeka Flour Mills Company, Topeka, Kan., awarded the contract to Horner & Wyatt for designing plans for a 200,000-bushel addition to its The contract will be awarded elevator capacity. just as soon as plans are completed.

The Farmers Elevator at Booneville, Mo., is now conducted by W. A. Renken of Olean, Mo. company was organized five years ago and is officered by the following: President, A. H. Moehle; secretary, John Schnuck. Mr. Renken succeeds Earl Ras.

The half interest of Mr. Klingenberg in the elevators and yards at Concordia, Mo., and Aullville, Mo., has been bought by George A. Klingenberg, his son. He will operate the place under his personal name, taking the place of the former J. S. Klingenberg & Son.

On March 16 bids are to be closed for the purchase of the property of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association at Brock, Neb., including the elevator and equipment. The elevator will go to the highest bidder. S. B. Young is president and G. G. Gilbert, secretary of the company.

ILLINOIS

The elevator at Speer, III., has been taken over by W. D. Bradley.

A new elevator is to built at Leverett, Ill., for J. M. Hershbarger replacing the present one.

An interest in M. A. Kirk & Co.'s elevator at Bondville, Ill., has been sold by Henry Giblin.

A new grain elevator is to be built at Owaneco, Ill., for the Farmers Grain Co-operative Association.

Sheffield Marlow is now employed by the Bethany Grain Company operating an elevator at Bethany, The Farmers Elevator Company has bought the

old Schuyler property at Plymouth, Ill., and remodeled it. Lyman Lewis and William Morris of Rock Island

leave bought the old Montgomery elevator property at Moline, Ill. L. R. Tinker has resigned his position as man-

ager of the Farmers Elevator at Wing, Ill., and will go to farming. A modern coal storage plant is to be built at

Plano, Ill., for the Farmers Co-operative Grain Company of Plano. Bert Gruenenfelder is succeeded as manager of the F. M. B. A. Elevator Company at Highland,

Ill., by N. L. Malan. The elevator of Robert P. Sheaff at Holcomb, Ill., has been improved through the installation of

a new electric motor. The George Richards Elevator at New Holland, Ill., has been bought by J. E. McCreary and A. L.

McNeil of Mason City. L. W. Snerly succeeds Robert I. Hunt in the posiion as president of the Decatur ' Ferminal Elevator

Company of Decatur, III. Effective March 1, Oren Clark has resigned as

manager of the elevator of the Towanda Grain Company at Towanda, Ill. Construction work has been finished and opera-

tions will soon begin in the elevator and feed mill at Stratford (Polo p.o.), Ill.

A. E. Clevidence bought the Farmers Elevator at Oregon, Ill., at auction for \$5,000. Mr. Clevidence is located at Mt. Morris.

The contract has been let to George Saathof for the 25,000-bushel elevator of the Farmers Elevator Companyy at Alta, Ill. It will be equipped with modern machinery, including automatic scale.

A grain elevator is to be built at Fancy Prairie, Ill., for the Fancy Prairie Co-operative Company on plans furnished by the Stevens Engineering & Con-

struction Company. It will have a capacity of 25,000 bushels and will be equipped with a 25horsepower engine, Western Cleaner, etc.

Alex. Branyam has sold his interest in the Farmers Elevator at Assumption, Ill., of which he has been manager for the past 15 years.

Paul Applegate is manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Company of Littleton, Ill., succeeding himself after the reorganization of the company.

Electric power is to be installed in the property of the Graymont Co-operative Association at Graymont, Ill., and a concrete feed warehouse is to be built.

The storage capacity of the elevator of Bernard Sullivan, Cullom, Ill., has been increased by 20,000 bushels, giving the warehouse a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

R. B. Ornsdorff, Harry M. Wood and Henry W. Pawson have incorporated at Delavan, Ill., as the Farmers Elevator Company and will be capitalized

The coal, coke, wood, feed, flour and grain business of Charles J. Bickerdike, operated at Griggsville, Ill., as the Pike Mills, has been bought by Fred A. Stone.

B. J. Kaufman is suceeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company at Eureka, Ill., by Joseph Liman, Jr. Mr. Kaufman has been manager for the past six years.

Additional capacity of 30,000 bushels is to be added to the elevator of the Nanson Commission Company's elevator at Jones Ridge (Raddle p.o.), Ill. The work will be completed by April 1.

The Shearer Elevators at Steward, Ill., which recently changed hands are to be conducted un-der the management of Roy Nelson who several years ago was manager of the same property.

The sale of the Colfax Grain Company's elevator at Colfax, Ill., to E. S. Lyons was disapproved of by the court because the price, \$5,050, was less than one-half of the appraised value. Another sale will be held by Trustee James Fielding.

The elevator located at Illinoi (Momence p.o.), Ill., has been bought by Smith & Hobart and Len The elevator was built and operated by the Kankakee Valley Grain Company, a co-operative company. For several years it was operated under the management of Leonard Smith. Smith & Hobart now own five elevators, and their newest purchase will be operated by Mr. Temple.

IOWA

A new grain office is being built at Bondurant, Iowa, for the Clark Brown Grain Company.

Repairs are to be made to the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Company of Leland, Iowa.

A new motor has been installed in the property of the Farmers Elevator Company at Matlock, Iowa.

The interests of Howard D. More in the elevators at Belmond and Thornton, Iowa, have been sold by him.

A truck dump and scales have been installed and office remodeled for the Farmers Elevator Company, at Thor, Iowa.

George Reece is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator Company at Bedford, Iowa, by William Wells of Hopkins.

Oscar Sevold is with the Randall (Iowa) Farmers Co-operative Grain Company. He was for several years with the Randall Lumber Company.

Edw. McDonnell is now manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Association's elevator at Independence, Iowa, succeeding W. H. Toomey.

A coal business is to be handled at Algona, Iowa, by Fred Anderson in connection with grain and feed. He bought the coal sheds of D. L. McDonald.

The Trans-Mississippi Elevator at Ross, Iowa, has been closed down for the rest of the season, and Dave Hart, formerly its manager, has gone to Audubon.

The Fostoria Elevator Company of Fostoria, Iowa, has been reincorporated for 20 years more, with capital stock of \$10,000. J. H. Graham is president of the corporation.

The D. L. Anderson Company of Des Moines, Iowa, has changed its name to Lockwood Grain Company, Inc. J. H. Owens has been added to the executive force of the corporation.

On March 1, C. H. McDermott resigned as manager of the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Fontanelle, Iowa. He has gone into the mercantile business at West Liberty.

Temporary plans have been made by farmers around Allendorf, Iowa, to organize a grain company for the purpose of conducting a farmers cooperative elevator there. M. Feldkamp is president.

Plans have been made for the erection of a new 800,000-bushel elevator annex to the Rock Island Elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa, which will be operated under lease by the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company. The contract for the construction work has been placed in the hands of the R. M. Van

Ness Construction Company of Omaha, Neb., and it is expected that the property will be completed by July 1.

The Farmers Grain Company of Fairfax, Iowa, is planning to sell its elevator building together with equipment and personal property of the company. J. T. Flaherty is secretary of the company.

The Remsen, Iowa, elevator of the Plymouth Milling Company of LeMars, Iowa, has been closed. A. D. Ohlendorg who was formerly manager of the property has gone into the ice business for himself at that place.

The Plymouth County Co-operative Elevator Association was recently organized at Le Mars, Iowa. P. E. Held of Hinton is president of the organization; C. A. Null, vice-president and N. Luken, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

The contract for the new 40,000-bushel cribbed elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company at Duncombe, Iowa, has been let. It will be equipped with self-compensating automatic scale of 3,000 bushels' capacity per hour.

Improvements have recently been made to the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Association of Humboldt, Iowa. An addition to the building was included in the work, giving the company greater facilities for handling its business.

Arthur Allen is succeeded as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Panora, Iowa, by Emmett Boots. Mr Allen will remain as manager of the Co-operative Shipping Association and will assist at the elevator. Mr. Boots has been assistant in both the stock and grain business for over two years.

The old Farmers Co-operative Company at Traer, Iowa, is to be completely reorganized, and the new company will be capitalized at \$20,000. Authority was granted the Board of Directors of the new company to purchase the stock on hand of the Farmers Co-operative Company at its appraised

Sealed bids accompanied by certified check or other evidence of good faith for 10 per cent of the amount, will be received by the Farmers Union Grain Company of Sac City, Iowa, for their elevator at Lake View, Iowa, until March 28. All bids should be addressed to C. M. Steward, secretary-treasurer.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN

A three-story building is to be built at Toledo, Ohio, for the Haughton Elevator Company.

Capitalized at \$40,000, the Chesaning Elevator Company was incorporated at Chesaning, Mich.

W. D. Wilson & Co., have sold the elevator at Bradford, Ohio. S. L. W. Loxley is in charge now.

The elevator of W. P. Hiegel at Dawn, Ohio, has been sold to C. H. Ferguson who took possession March 1.

Electric motors have been installed in the Farmers Elevator at Continental, Ohio, to furnish power for the elevator.

The plant of Albert H. Buehrle Company at Youngstown, Ohio, which burned, with a loss of \$175,000, is to be rebuilt.

Several bins are being erected to the plant of the Edgerton Elevator Company of Edgerton, Ohio. Two large bins have been built, one for oats and another for wheat which have a capacity of three carloads.

The grain elevator of the Rosewood Farmers Exchange at Rosewood, Ohio, has been bought by

J. M. Adlard of Piqua, who owns a chain of elevators in Ohio. The elevator, which was held by a receiver, sold for \$7,200.

A truck and wagon dump and 10-foot extension have been installed by the Prairie Farmers Cooperative Company of Prairie Depot, Ohio.

The large transfer elevator at Bryan, Ohio, formerly conducted by the Raymond P. Lipe of Toledo, Ohio, is to be sold. The company ceased operations

The elevator property at Lum, Mich., owned by the Fort Huron Grain Company was bid in for \$1,-188.23 at public auction by Daniel Merrill of Marietta.

The elevator at Pitsburg, Ohio, which has been owned by Ed Hammel for some years has been bought by William Toman of Gettysburg, Ohio. Marion Utz will manage the business.

A petition has been filed in the court at London, Ohio, by the directors of the London Farmers Exchange Company for the dissolution of that firm. The company owns a grain elevator valued at \$15,000.

A company is being organized at Owosso, Mich., by L. C. Sly to rebuild the Isbell Bean Elevator there. The elevator was destroyed by fire on Jan-The new company will be incorporated for \$35,000.

CANADA

A new terminal elevator is under consideration for Sarnia, Ont.

E. S. Smith, sales manager of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, recently sailed for England on a business trip.

The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., Regina, Sask., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$100,-

The Great Lakes Elevator Company, Ltd., has been organized at Owen Sound, Ont., and will build grain terminals.

The Fort William, Ont., office of the Eastern Terminal Elevator Company, Ltd., has been closed. The one at Port Arthur is to be maintained.

It is reported that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., of Regina, Sask., will open offices in Liverpool and London, England.

The Montreal Harbor Commission is said to be contemplating the erection of a 5,000,000-bushel addition to its elevator No. 3, which has a capacity at present of 2,000,000 bushels.

Grain conveyor galleries, costing approximately \$130,000, are being built for the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government at St. John, N. B. Boone & McDonald have been awarded the contract.

The new elevator of the Northwestern Elevator Company, Fort William, Ont., is to be equipped with a Hess Drier. The Barnett-McQueen Construction Company is building the plant. The drier will be in a concrete building.

The contract for the erection of the new elevator at Halifax, N. S., has been let to the E. G. M. Cape & Co., of Montreal, Que., at an estimated cost of \$600,000. Work will commence about April. The announcement of the letting of the contract for the construction of the grain elevator has revealed that there is some dissatisfaction in regard to the plans for a single conveyor only. The projected structure was said to have been for a two convevor elevator, feeding two piers, 24 and 25, at the South Terminals, and it is rumored that the government will be asked to provide to two conveyors instead of one, as contracted for.

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FIRES-CASUALTIES

Dent, Minn.-Fire damaged slightly the Farm- 000 bushels wheat. The origin of the fire is un-

Woodstock, Minn.—The John Hoog Elevator was upon. damaged by fire on February 13.

Oaktown, near Bicknell, Ind.—Fire on March 2 destroyed the grain elevator at this place. Gatesville, Texas.-Fire destroyed the property

of the J. C. Smith Grain & Elevator Company. Bird Island, Minn.-Fire destroyed the old Knutson Elevator. It was not in use at the time.

Sandy, Ore.—The feed store owned by Percy Shelby was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$8,000. Schenevus, N. Y.-Fire destroyed the feed store

and mill of L. A. Wycoff on February 18, with a several thousand dollar loss. The fire originated in the engine room.

Nashville, Tenn.—Fire destroyed the John A. Tyner & Son grain elevator with a loss of \$160,000, niost of which is covered by insurance. 85,000 bushels of grain were burned including 30,-

Plans to 1 ebuild have not been decided known.

Cavalier, N. D.-Fire damaged recently the elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Com-

Covington, Tenn.—The saw mill, gin and seed house of W. P. Simonton & Bro., were completely destroyed by fire.

McBain, Mich.—On February 26 the potato warehouse of the McBain Grain Company was slightly damaged by fire.

Kingman, Ohio.—A chokeup in an attrition mill in the elevator of H. W. Smith & Co., resulted in a small loss recently.

Hodgenville, Ky.—Fire on March 3 destroyed the Lynn Mills of G. W. Baird. The plant was operated by water power.

Hinton, Okla.—Fire, which originated in the garage of the Zobisch Grain Company on February

March 15, 1925

1, when coal oil became ignited by a lantern, communicated to an adjoining warehouse. The loss

Loma, N. D.—The elevator of the Woodworth Elevator Company together with 12,000 bushels grain was burned recently.

Garden City, Kan.—A small loss was sustained in the warehouse of the Garden City Co-operative Equity Exchange on February 19.

College Corner, Ohio.—The elevator of the College Corner Milling Company was destroyed by fire of unknown origin with a loss of \$25,000.

Yankton, S. D.-Fire destroyed the elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Company with a loss of \$12,000. No insurance was carried on the property.

Coffee Creek, Mont.—Fire destroyed completely warehouse of the Gallatin Valley Elevator with 5,300 bushels wheat. The loss totaled \$20,000.

Wheaton, Minn.—The Kellogg Commission Company's elevator burned. There were about 25,000 bushels grain in the house at the time. The loss amounted to \$10,000.

Forbes, N. D.—Fire on February 13 broke out in the fireproof, concrete elevator of the Forbes Equity Exchange, a 50,000-bushel house, but did no damage except the burning out of the insulation on two seed.

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

to the building and the fire did not drop below the

Lisbon, N. D.-Fire destroyed with a loss of \$8,000, the J. L. Byrne Feed Mill. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Gibson (Wheatland p.o.), Wyo.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Western Alfalfa Milling Company with a loss of \$75,000 to the property and \$12,000 to the meal and hay.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The grain storage elevator of the General Milling Company burned with a loss of \$100,000 and 20,000 bushels of grain. The loss is covered by insurance.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Fire damaged one of the storage warehouses of the Western Hay & Grain Company together with 2,000 tons of hay. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Salina, Kan.-Fire damaged the Barber Elevator The fire was caused by the overheating of an electric motor, but was put out by chemicals before it did any serious damage.

Payne, Iowa.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the elevator of the Good Bros. Seed & Grain Company. The company operates from Hamburg and used the building at Wayne to handle grain and

motors in the cupola. There was no damage done the automobile which he was driving was struck by a train near Scotts Crossing.

SELLERS.—Albert Sellers, a pioneer grain dealer of Fort William, Ont., died on February 12. With his father, the late M. Sellers, he founded the grain business of M. Sellers & Son, Ltd.

SLADE .- Charles Buckler Slade died on February 15 at his home in Chicago. He was for many years a representative of Chas. Counselman & Co. on the trading floor and was a member of the Board of Trade for 33 years.

SNOW.—B. Chapin Snow, for 57 years in the grain and milling business at Ware, Mass., died aged 83 years. He was founder of the mill at that

WEGENER-F. C. Wegener of Great Bend, Kan., died recently. He had been in the grain business for many years.

WENNER.—Peter Wenner died aged 62 years. He operated a feed store at Buffalo, N. Y. widow, and three sons and a daughter survive him.

WERTZLER.—A. E. Wertzler a grain buyer at Abernathy, Sask., died recently, aged 58 years.

TRANSPORTATION

ALABAMA HAY SCHEDULES UNIFIED

For some time, hay shippers in western Alabama have paid different freight rates than shippers in other parts of the state, but now since the decision on the Meridian rate case has been reached by the Interstate Commerce Commission, equal intrastate rates will soon prevail in every section. Alabama intrastate scale on hay, representing a small reduction, will principally affect Mobile, Birmingham, Montgomery, Demopolis and Selma.

WESTERN MILLING-IN-TRANSIT CHARGES OPPOSED

Traffic managers in several large cities of the Northwest are opposing, on behalf of the millers in their territory, the new charge proposed by the railroads, which would affect all grain moving from eastern points through Pacific ports, if consigned to California. The milling-in-transit charge would be about 21/2 cents per hundred pounds.

Millers in Oregou and Washington are especially against such a tax, because the mills of these states find a substantial part of their market in California, and must operate in competition with mills of the Southwest which have no such transit charge to pay.

Pending a hearing at Spokane, March 19, the Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the rates proposed.

TIME LIMIT FOR EMERGENCY FREIGHT RATE ON HAY SHIPMENTS EXTENDED

By B. S. BROWN

The Kansas City Hay Dealers Association has succeeded in getting the date of expiration of the emergency freight rate, which has been in force on shipments of hay from Wyoming to Kansas City, postponed until June 30.

This extension was asked as a possible means of stimulating local hay receipts during the next six or eight weeks and, since it has been granted, the Association is confident that ensuing hay receipts will show a considerable advance and that prospects for the business in general will shortly present a much brighter aspect.

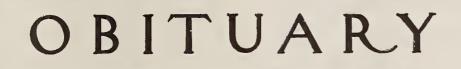
Hay receipts, according to N. C. Campbell, president of the local Association, were light during the first week in March, presumably for the reason that trade was dull throughout the month of Febru-The Association considers the market reasonably steady with no bullish tendencies apparent and is expecting a much heavier run in receipts and trading during the balance of this month, merely a surplus in forage for which it has been difficult to find an outlet being considered a priucipal cause for the recent quiet market here.

It is thought that, a reasonable rate having been assured until June 30, nothing shall now prevent an appreciable rise in hay trading in the local markets. In fact, the Association looks forward to remaining mouths of this year which is expected to be a better one than has been previously the

NEW IOWA TARIFFS SUSPENDED

After the Chicago and North Western's new tariffs carrying a two cent increase in the proportionals on grain and grain products, had been published and distributed to its line of Iowa stations, a finding of non-justification was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the new rates were rescinded.

The increase was proposed on the ground that the rates now in effect, on the Peoria basis, were published by the Wabash, without observing the basis authorized by the Chicago & North Western. The rates sought to be increased, the report said, were published in February, 1924, at the solicitation



BARTZ.-W. H. Bartz died from appendicitis on February 13. He was in charge of the cash department of Harper & Son at Des Moines, Iowa.

BEDALL.—Norrington Bedall, of Cardington, Ohio, actively engaged in the hay business there, died aged 80 years, on January 25, after several weeks illness. He was an active member of the National Hay Association. He is survived by his

BIDERMAN.—Joseph L. Biderman of Defiance, Ohio, a hay dealer and an active member of the National Hay Association, died on February 6 from diabetes, at his home in Defiance.

BRENNER.—George Brenner, Jr., died at his home in Chicago, Ill. He was for a number of years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

CLIFFORD.—Thomas Clifford, floor manager on the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for J. E. Bennett & Co., was killed in an automobile accideut. He was for a time manager at Milwaukee for the Lamson Bros.

COFFEE.-John Lawrence Coffee died on February 23. He was president of L. Coffee & Co., grain merchants of Toronto, Ont. He had been in the grain business for over 25 years.

COOK .- John W. Cook, a director of the New Paris Elevator Company of New Paris, Ohio, was killed when the team of horses which he was driving ran away and dragged him beneath the wheels of the wagon.

COOPER.-Pliney E. Cooper, vice-president and treasurer of the Grain Growers Grain Company of Minneapolis, Minn., died recently at the age of 54

CRAIG.—William R. Craig died recently at his home in Pulaski, Tenn. He had been in the grain business for 25 years.

CROWELL.-Henry Webb Crowell died on February 19 at Newton Highlands, Mass. He conducted the grain and hay business known as the Highlands Mills, Newton Highlands, Mass. He was 51 years old.

CUNNINGHAM.—Ralph Cunningham, a grain dealer, was killed as he was leaving his Indian-Ind., store by thieves who took the money which he was carrying. He also conducted a grain business at Advance, Ind.

DANA.-E. E. Dana, formerly chief Gulf port grain buyer for Armour & Co., died at his home in Galveston, Texas, aged 67 years.

EDSON.—William D. Edson died on February 18 from heart disease. He was a produce merchant and head of the firm of Edson Bros., Philadelphia,

FORT.-Foster W. Fort of Waco, Texas, died aged 63 years. He had been in the grain business for a number of years.

GISSLER.—Eugene Gissler died after a short illness on March 5. He was vice-president of the Moffitt-Napier Grain Company of St. Louis and had been a member of the Merchants Exchange for more than 20 years. He was secretary for years of the St. Louis Grain Club.

JENKS.-Martin L. Jenks died, aged 63 years, at Daytona, Fla., where he was on a visit. He had been prominent in the grain trade at Duluth, Minn.,

for 25 years and was president of the Board of Trade in 1918. At the time of his death he was president of the Itasca Elevator Company.

HAYDE.—James Hayde died aged 89 years at his home in Chicago, Ill. He was for 35 years a member of the Board of Trade but retired 10 years ago.

HAMILTON.-John Taylor Hamilton, treasurer of the Hamilton Seed & Coal Company of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died recently aged 81 years. He had been iu business at Cedar Rapids for 57 years.

JOHNSON.—Albert Johnson, owner of the Martin Calf Feed Factory at Mineral Point, Wis., was caught in the machinery of the plant, and killed.

LYMAN.—James Lyman, assistant elevator forenian for the Loveland Flour Mills, Loveland, Colo., was killed when he was caught in a wheat bin and suffocated

MACKEY.--A. W. Mackey died from heart trouble on February 11. He was for many years manager of a large grain elevator at Mt. Vernon, He is survived by his widow and one daugh-

M'NUTT.-Willis McNutt died recently. He was formerly connected with J. W. Supplee & Co., and after the death of the senior member of the firm he became associated with W. S. Brey, another partner of the original firm, but later established his own business. He was one of the best known grain merchants of Philadelphia, Pa. Blood poisoning caused his death.

MATHES.—E. H. Mathes died aged 67 years. He was an early member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Association and was connected with the Great Western Elevator Company of Miuneapolis, Minn., for a number of years. His widow and son survive him.

OLIVER.—R. W. Oliver, a grain broker on the Montreal Corn Exchange, Montreal, Que., died recently from heart trouble.

PAZER.-W. A. Pazer, formerly with the Wood-& Fulstow Elevator at Norwalk, Ohio, died aged 83 years, at Milwaukee, Wis.

PORTER.—Robert Lee Porter died on January He was the son and partner of V. O. Porter of the firm of Porter & Son, Seedsmen, of Carlton, Texas.

PRUNTY.—Charles E. Prunty, the oldest active seedsman in St. Louis, Mo., died on March 5, from pneumonia. He first entered the business with the Plantis Seed Company and in 1874 started a business of his own.

REDDEN.—Joseph Redden died from pneumonia on February 15. In 1883 he entered the grain business in the Horn, now the Gillespie Elevator, at Fort William, Ont., under the late M. Sellers. 1896 when the Canada Pacific Railway opened its elevator he went over as foreman, weighman and for years had charge of the grain operations at the Ft. William elevator.

SANDERSON.—George Sanderson died on February 23 at Greenfield, Mass. He was manager of W. N. Potter & Sons, retail flour, grain and feed

SHENK.—Rudolph Shenk, a grain man, and half owner in the Otho B. Shenk Elevator at Scotts Crossing (Auglaize p.o.), Ohio, was killed when

of parties who desired to ship to mills on the Chicago & North Western, in Iowa. The latter authorized the Wabash to publish rates, on the Chicago basis, it said. Instead, the rates were put in on the Peoria basis. It was claimed that the publication on the Peoria basis was made by reason of an error in the tariff publishing department of the Wabash, the originating line, the North Western not reaching Kansas City.

The North Western, the commission said, claimed that it had been its policy to participate in no joint rates from Kansas City to points on its line in Iowa lower than those applying to the Chicago group; that the suspended rates were proportionals and low, even for application over a single line; and that correction should be permitted to the basis originally intended and authorized. It claimed that the suspended rates were the same as the rates from Kansas City to 10 points on its line in the territory here considered in connection with the Missouri Pacific via Omaha and to four in connection with the Chicago Great Western, via Marshalltown, Iowa. The Commission said the witness for the North Western showed that that road had published practically no rates on grain from Kansas City "except that one in connection with the Missouri Pacific." Thus it was shown, said the report, it was not clear that the basis which the North Western was seeking to make effective, in connection with the Wabash, was the same as that generally maintained by it in connection with other lines from Kansas City. It said the earnings under the present rates were not inadequate.

PLAN FOR CANADA TO AVOID U. S. RAILS

When it is considered that Canada is annually paying to the United States \$15,000,000 transportaion revenue for the grain moving via Buffalo to New York and other United States ports, there is small wonder that seaport and railway representatives in the Dominion are casting about for some way to capture this large home volume.

Active work has been done in the government offices, and now the Royal Commission on the grain trade, which has been investigating the subject for the better part of a year, has presented its report to the government. It contains references to the railways and makes recommendations for the prevention of so much of Canada's wheat being handled in the course of export by United States transportation agencies. Development of the western route and utilization of Vancouver as an export point are emphasized.

One of the commissioners, J. G. Scott, is an expert in freight and other railway matters, having been engaged for 25 years in railway management. In the portion of the report that he prepared he says it is difficult for the farmer in western Canada to raise wheat at a cost that will permit him, at the usual selling price, to pay the present transportation price to the world's markets in Europe, that of the United States being largely shut out to him by the duty of 42 cents a bushel. The report says that two-thirds or more of the Canadian wheat sent across the Atlantic is exported through United States ports, depriving Canadian railways of the benefit of hauling revenue and Canadian seaports of the traffic; that this diversion has been going on for years and was frequently brought to the attention of the government by representatives of Canadian seaports and lately by a special committee of the Senate, which urged the government to reduce freight rates, increase storage at the seaports, and reduce marine insurance rates. year 141,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were thus diverted. The transcontinental division of the government railways from Moncton and Quebec to Winnipeg was built to stop this diversion, to bring the traffic direct to Canadian seaports, and to shorten the distance by more than 200 miles, but is not being used for that purpose.

Mr. Scott suggests that, for a period of 10 years, Canadian railways make a specialty of the transport of export wheat to Canadian seaports-Vancouver, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John; that the railway rate on export wheat to Vancouver and Prince Rupert be placed on a mileage basis, prorata to the Crow's Nest rate to Fort William; that the rate from Armstrong or Fort William to Quebec or Montreal, which, at one time, was six cents a bushel and is now 2034 cents, also be placed on the same basis as the rates west of Fort William and made 11 cents a bushel; and the winter rates from the same points to Halifax and St. John be 12 cents a bushel, so as to carry out the Grand Trunk statute of 1904 and the Senate report of 1922, above referred to; that the rates from all points in Saskatchewan and Alberta to Fort William, on export wheat and flour to Canadian seaports, be made the same as from western Manitoba.

Government Guarantee Proposed

It is suggested that, if the railways do not earn 20 per cent profit on these reduced rates to Canadian ports, the government supplement the difference annually for 10 years, as a contribution toward the colonization of the country, which is made increasingly difficult by Canadian wheat

eration of such concessions, it is suggested that the railways be not disturbed in the tariffs west of Fort William, except on export wheat and flourunless as to rates that may be considered unrea-

sonable by the Railway Commission. It is proposed that the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific freight steamers carry grain from Canadian seaports at New York rates. A tribute is paid to the celerity with which the two great railways move the crop to the head of the lakes.

WANT EASTERN GRAIN DIFFERENTIAL ABOLISHED

A three cornered argument has developed in which the Interstate Commerce Commission, the New York Produce Exchange, and certain railroads serving North Atlantic ports, are taking part. The leading part at present is taken by the Exchange mentioned above, which threatens to force elimination of the grain differentials in question, if the Ann Arbor Railroad and other lines involved, refuse or hesitate to accept the Commission's recommendation on the point.

It is the contention of members of the transportation committee of the Exchange that exporters, brokers and commission men trading in grain and grain products on the floor of the Exchange are at a disadvantage because they are not free to meet the competition of other ports in the open market under the present system of differentials which give Baltimore and Philadelphia an advantage of half a cent per hundred pounds on ex-lake business and a still greater advantage on all rail business.

It is believed the carriers will be quite willing to comply with the recommendation of the commission for the shipments, but that the railroads serving Philadelphia and Baltimore will be likely to balk at bringing rates to these ports up to parity with the rates to New York and Boston.

It is recognized, however, that some time will be required for adjustment of rates from Chicago east and there is no disposition to set any definite time

limit for these particular rates. Attention is called to the pronouncement of the commission that on shipments over great distances the differences in mileage to the various ports are a smaller factor than in the case of shipments over shorter distances, and it is held that if the difference in average distauce from Buffalo to Bostou and New York, and from Buffalo to Philadelphia and Baltimore is not considered great enough to justify a difference in rates, there is no good reason for differentials on shipments from points farther

No Dispute in Class Rates

There is no disposition ou the part of the members of the Exchange to take any action in regard to class rates. It is stated that their only interest is in the rates on grain and grain products. Philadelphia uow eujoys an advantage on all rail shipments of 1 cent per 100 pounds over New York on coarse grain wheat and flour for export, and 2 cents ou other grain products, while Baltimore has an advantage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on grain, 2 cents on flour and cents on other grain products.

Northwestern points, it is also stated, are seriously handicapped by the prevailing differentials in competition with Canadian grain when it is desirable to make shipments through New York instead of Philadelphia or Baltimore.

FIELD SEEDS

[Continued from Page 629]

seed, name and address of the seller, the percentage of pure seed, percentage of seed which will grow, place where grown and whether corn, Alfalfa or cereals are contained in the package. According to the department, the presence of one noxious weed to more than 3,000 of crop seeds must be mentioned on the label carried.

Prof. R. A. Moore estimates that about \$1,800,000 worth of seed and \$1,200,000 worth of fiber is being sold by the members of the Agricultural Experiment Associations in Wisconsin. He also declared that the market for choice pedigreed seeds is rapidly growing and that if three times as much seed was raised as at the present time, it would not be hard to find a market for it.

With the Red Clover seed selling around \$20 a bushel in the last few days, a movement is reported in many parts of Wisconsin to turn to Alfalfa and Alsike seed as being considerably cheaper than the Red Clover. • Many growers plan to use a mixture of Alsike and Timothy and some will try Alsike and Red Top. Various kinds of seed mixtures will be used in all parts of the state this year, the farmers trying to dodge as far as possible the high cost of seeds now prevailing, it is said.

The American Farm Bureau Federation in various localities in the state are trying to help along with the seed situation. The Rock County Farm Bureau in southern Wisconsin is among the most

being shut out from the United States. In consid- active local units of the Federation. A. L. Strange spoke to the farmers at the court house at Janesville and urged all the farmers to pool, their orders for Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa seed. He warned the farmers that seed is being sold from Europe and from South America which is not well adapted to this section of the country.

Mr. Strange also urged the members of the Farm Bureau to get in touch with Farm Bureau units in Wisconsin and other northwestern states so that a reliable seed service might be provided. Only the best inspected seeds will be handled by the Farm Bureau, was the promise of Mr. Strange. As a result of these meetings, a number of pooling orders will be arranged.

Reports of the yields of Alfalfa seed in Wisconsin are trickling in to Milwaukee from various sections of the state. Among the best of these were the Cornfalfa Farms near Waukesha, Wis., which revealed a yield of 71 busehls of seed from 25 acres of Grimm's seed. This was an average of almost three bushels to the acre. Another Alfalfa yield report was that of Neil Quotsoe, De Pere, Wis., who says that he got 45 bushels of seed from about seven acres of second growth land. This made an average of more than six bushels to the acre and was considered exceptionally high by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

The Wisconsin College of Agriculture urges farmers to keep their Alfalfa for seed if the stand is short and the season is very dry. Under such conditions a heavy yield of seed may be expected, is the promise. The suggestion is made that for seed raising, Alfalfa should be handled exactly the same way as is the common Red Clover.

One of the most important features of the seed trade in Milwaukee at the present time is the outstanding buying demand for Alsike and Sweet Clover, according to the officials of the Courteen Seed Company. Both of these classes of seeds, especially the Sweet Clover, seem to be very popular this year, it is reported.

The buying of Red Clover was heavy earlier in the season and now there is a slight lull in this branch of the trade, the Courteen company finds. The call for Timothy seed is not of particularly large proportions. The demand for Alfalfa, the Courteen company adds, comes largely later on in the season. While the buying in this department is not remarkable as yet, an exceptionally fine season in Alfalfa is looked for when the demand reaches its peak a little later on.

The ruling price range in seeds is largely steady, says the Courteen company. There have been no advances in seeds reported and on the other hand there have been no declines to speak of. The market for Timothy has been marked down slightly

since 30 days ago.

In general, the seed demand has been large for most of this season and the Courteen company asserts that these favorable conditions will continue. The farmers in the northern part of the state are just getting into the market on a more extended scale now. The high prices for seeds have not operated to cut down the demand, according to Cour-The average farmer's total seed bill for a bushel or two of Clover is not large enough to make the addition of a dollar or two to the total, because of high prices, any considerable factor, it is believed.

The Courteen company quotes the Red Clover all the way from \$30 to \$35. The Alfalfa ranges mostly from \$21 to \$24 and the Sweet Clover from \$10.50 to \$12.50. The Alsike quotations rule from \$20 to \$23. Timothy is a trifle lower at \$6 to \$6.75, the present quotations. Buying of Red Clover for future delivery has also been reported a factor in the local market, the company states.

SEED CORN FOR PLANTING IN 1925

Preliminary report obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture on the seed corn situa-tion in the spring of 1925 indicate that what might well have been a catastrophe has been averted. situation still is serious, but with care and foresight, adequate supplies of viable seed corn should be available in nearly all sections of the United States.

The backward spring of 1924 throughout most of the corn growing territory was followed by unfavorable growing weather. These conditions combined to delay the maturing of the corn crop so that in August the seed corn prospect for 1925 was the most threatening that has occurred in many years. A concerted drive was made by the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges to avoid disaster. Press notices and circulars were distributed giving advice on the selection and care of seed corn and every effort was made to insure adequate supplies of the best seed possible. The extreme gravity of the situation in itself aided. The suggestions made met with a prompt response and more seed corn was field selected and dried artificially than ever before.

Fortunately, an unusually favorable fall averted the most serious danger. There was no general hard freeze until after it was possible to select ears sufficiently mature for artificial drying for seed

throughout most of the corn growing country. Veryficial to the land and insist on sowing it, irrespeclittle of the corn, however, was perfectly matured when gathered and practically all of it contained an excessive amount of moisture. Excessive moisture in seed corn makes it susceptible to injury by freezing at temperatures which would not reduce the germination of drier, better matured corn. Sappy corn also is more likely to be injured by molds and rots. For these reasons it is important that all seed corn should be tested for germination

Actual germination tests in different sections of the country of seed corn intended for planting in 1925 have shown a viability ranging from almost nothing to more than 90 per cent in the same locality. It is evident, therefore, that the only way to prevent the losses that inevitably follow the use of poor seed corn is to test each lot with great care. Do it now. If the seed proves poor there still is time to get better seed elsewhere. It can not be obtained this year at the last minute before

It is doubtful whether corn fit for seed can be obtained from any crib in the Corn Belt this spring. With the exception of certain sections which habitually rely on silage corn seed from elsewhere, there probably is enough viable seed corn within each state to supply the needs of that state, but the supplies are not uniformly distributed. There are many localities into which seed corn will have to be brought from more favored districts. This means that time will be lost in locating supplies of viable seed in many cases. The State Agricultural Colleges have been making every effort to determine the sections within their states where a seed corn shortage exists and the sections where surpluses are available. Farmers should lose no time in determining whether or not their seed corn will grow and in getting in touch with their county agents or State Agricultural Colleges if they need assistance. If they have a surplus of good seed they should advise these agencies of the fact.

Although the seed corn situation is not as threat-ening as it was last fall, it nevertheless is serious. Only by immediate care and the fullest co-operation can farmers avoid losses due to planting poor

seed.

(1) Test the germination of your seed corn immediately if you have not already done so. Directions for testing can be obtained from any of the State Agricultural Colleges or the United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) If you are going to need seed corn see your County Agent or write to your State Agricultural

College.

(3) If you have a surplus of good seed corn let your State Agricultural College know about it.

(4) Do not delay providing seed corn until it is too late. Do it now

KANSAS CITY TRADE GENERALLY BRISK IN FIELD SEEDS

By B. S. BROWN

Although seed dealers in Kansas City say that it is still early for any very large trade in seeds, they are enjoying a brisk demand for field seeds. The planting season has opened with a boom and promises a much better business than last year, it is said. Sweet Clover and Alfalfa have recently been moving in large quantities, keeping the seed houses very busy. Bluegrass demand has been so large that it has served to practically clean out the local river stocks, and it is still going strong. Sudan, millets and canes, while they have been rather slow until recently, are now beginning to move in ever-increasing quantities and a very good seasonal business is expected by many of the trade. The demand for Timothy and Orchard Grass is on the upward trend and a steady business is already being experienced here.

Several of the local seed dealers have been in receipt of an unusually large number of orders for Sweet Clover, which is attributed by them to the fact that the price of this seed is comparatively iow and the product is considered in many quarters to be as good, or nearly so, as many products which are much higher in price.

Demand for Red Clover Seed Off Reacting differently than the grains above, Red clover seed is apparently in a serious slump. The demand for Red Clover seed has reliquished its former position as one of the leaders in the Kansas City seed business this season. With the advent of high prices for this kind of seed came a decided slump in the usual early spring orders for the product, it is reported by several local seed dealers.

In former years this demand for Red Clover has been an enormous one but, though a good steady demand for it is even now in evidence in this territory, it is not nearly so large as in former seasons. The reason for such a slump has been almost wholly attributed to the unusually high price which must be asked for this seed at present, and not that farmers prefer to use other seeds in accomplishing their purpose—except in the matter

Dealers say that the steady demand for Red Clover seed is due to the fact that a great many farmers consider this type of Clover as more bene-

tive of its price. However, it is said that another class of farmer which comprises quite a considerable percentage of the total, considers Red Clover to be the best, though not to a degree commensurate with the existing prices and are satiating their own requirements by using Sweet Clover and other products by way of accomplishing a similar purpose. Unusually brisk trade in Sweet Clover has, consequently, been experienced here of late.

Members of the trade seem very little perturbed ever the slump in Red Clover for, considering its almost prohibitive price, there is still a good trade and, as one dealer has expressed the situation, it is not at all probable that the final total in business volume shall suffer at all, that which is lost in Red Clover being in all liklihood satisfactorily covered by an attendant increase in the demands for other similar products. The latter are already showing quite a substantial increase in this terri-

NEW SEED TRADEMARK

The following new seed trademark was published in a recent issue of the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office: "Blackfoot Brand" Alfalfa



Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association, Inc., Blackfoot, Idaho. Filed November 20, 1924. Serial No. 205,003.

DEAD SEED WARNING ISSUED

Since field seeds for their weight, are one of the most expensive things a farmer has to buy, there is special interest attached to statements concerning the purity and strength of seed in various

That from a fourth to a half of the oat seed tested is dead, is the report received from farmers by the Illinois State Agricultural College. Eight samples of seed from eight representative counties were also tested at that institution and although several of the samples germinated 95 per cent or better, two specimens contained a heavy percentage of dead seed and the balance was of intermediate quality. Heat developed by wet wheat in bins is advanced as the main reason for the destroyed

North American Seed Co. Wholesale Grass and Field Seeds Milwaukee, Wis.

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

vitality of the seed by J. C. Hackleman, Illinois crops extension specialist, in his warning to planters to take precaution in choosing seed for spring planting.

In those states where the seed laws require seed for sale to be tagged and purity and germination designated, the seed selection problem is somewhat simplified.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the Seed Importation Act:

| Tebruary | | | .T | ulv 1. '24 | July 1, '23 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1925 | | F | | | |
| Kind of seed Alfalfa | | 1925 | 1924 Fel | b. 28, '25 B | Feb. 29, '24 |
| Alfalfa | Kind of seed | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| Canada bluc-grass 125,300 91,200 932,200 602,100 Alsike clover 1,154,300 892,800 6,601,200 8,341,000 Crimson clover (2) 297,000 223,300 4,178,300 6,748,900 Red clover (3) 1,565,000 7,131,600 2,927,000 17,176,500 White clover (4) 224,300 92,800 847,900 1,106,100 Clover mixtures 500 8,500 72,500 Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mixtures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4.326.000</td> <td>10.078,400</td> | | | | 4.326.000 | 10.078,400 |
| grass | | _00,_00 | 2,-20,000 | -,, | |
| Alsike clover 1,154,300 892,800 6,601,200 8,341,000 Crimson clover(2) 297,000 223,300 4,178,300 6,748,900 Red clover (3) 1,565,000 7,131,600 2,927,000 17,176,500 White clover (4) 224,300 92,800 847,900 1,106,100 Clover mixtures 500 8,500 72,500 Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mixtures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 Italian ryegrass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian ryegrass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100,200 Toking limitet 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | 125,300 | 91.200 | 932,200 | 602,100 |
| Crimson clover (2) 297,000 223,300 4,178,300 6,748,900 Red clover (3) 1,565,000 7,131,600 2,927,000 17,176,500 White clover(4) 224,300 92,800 847,900 1,106,100 Clover mixtures 500 8,500 72,500 Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mixtures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 100 English 1ye-grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye-grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Sprin | | | 892,800 | 6,601,200 | 8,341,000 |
| Red clover. (3) 1,565,000 7,131,600 2,927,000 17,176,500 White clover(4) 224,300 92,800 847,900 1,106,100 Clover mix- tures 500 8,500 72,500 Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mix- tures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 100 English tye- grass (6) 127,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye- grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 110,200 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant | | , , | | | |
| Red clover. (3) 1,565,000 7,131,600 2,927,000 17,176,500 White clover(4) 224,300 92,800 847,900 1,106,100 Clover mixtures 500 8,500 72,500 Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mixtures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 100 English 1ye-grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye-grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry r | clover(2) | 297,000 | 223,300 | 4,178,300 | |
| Clover mixtures | | 1,565,000 | 7,131,600 | 2,927,000 | 17,176,500 |
| tures | White clover(4) | , 224,300 | 92,800 | 847,900 | 1,106,100 |
| Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mixtures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 English 1ye-grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye-grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | Clover mix- | | | | |
| Meadow fescue 200 500 300 Grass mixtures 100 100 Broom-corn millet 53,100 560,900 Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 English 1ye-grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye-grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | tures | | 500 | 8,500 | 72.500 |
| Grass mix- tures | Mcadow | | | | 200 |
| tures | fescue | | 200 | 500 | 300 |
| Broom-corn millet | | | | 400 | 4.00 |
| millet | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Foxtail millet 63,400 30,800 93,600 70,000 Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape(5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 English 1ye-grass(6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye-grass(7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100,200 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | | | F0 100 | 500 000 |
| Orchard grass 22,400 21,000 991,900 578,100 Rape (5) 401,800 188,600 3,169,300 5,366,800 Redtop 100 500 100 English 1ye- grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye- grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 100 Timothy 100 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | | | | |
| Rape | | | | | |
| Redtop 100 500 100 English 1ye-grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye-grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | | | | |
| English 1ye- grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 Italian rye- grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | | 188,600 | | 5,500,500 |
| grass (6) 137,500 215,200 926,500 1,664,000 1talian ryc- grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 | Redtop | | 100 | 900 | 100 |
| Italian rye-grass (7) 105,000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100 100 100 Hairy vetch: (8) 110,200 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | English Tye- | 197 500 | 915 900 | 0.96 5.00 | 1 664 000 |
| grass(7) 105.000 69,600 674,900 916,100 Timothy 100,200 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | 151,500 | £10,200 | 320,300 | 1,001,000 |
| Hairy vetch. (8) 110,200 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | 105 000 | 69.600 | 674 900 | 916 100 |
| Hairy vetch. (8) 110,200 176,100 1,407,800 2,401,200 Spring vetch 55,400 777,200 576,700 The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | | 00,000 | 100 | 310,100 |
| The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | 110 200 | 176 100 | 1 407 800 | 2 401.200 |
| The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage | | 55,400 | 110,100 | 777 200 | 576.700 |
| dustry reports the following imports of forage | | 55,400 | C /7 D | | Dl-mt In |
| dustry reports the following imports of forage | The Seed Lal | ooratory | or the B | ureau or | Flant In- |
| plant goods not subject to the Seed Importation | dustry reports | the fol | lowing i | mports | of forage |
| | plant seeds no | t subject | to the | Seed In | aportation |
| Act | | 2 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 | | | _ |

| Act. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|--|-----------------|
| Bentgrass | 21,400 | 36,100 | 143,100 | 208,200 |
| Biennial white- flowered-sweet | | | | |
| clover | 214,900 | 272,500 | 2,388,400 | 2,262,100 |
| Biennial yellow- | | | | |
| flowcred sweet | 20 200 | 19 100 | =1 500 | 102,400 |
| clover | 30,700 | 13,100 | $51,500 \\ 4,600$ | 4,700 |
| Bur clover Crested dog's | | | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| tail | 11,000 | 800 | 32,700 | 81,700 |
| Chewings fescue | | 66,200 | 608,400 | 948,400 |
| Other fescues | 101,900 | 23,600 | 662,700 | 424,300 |
| Meadow foxtail | 200 | | 1,700 | 10,000 1,500 |
| Rescue grass Rhodes grass | | 3,500 | 10,400 | 11,200 |
| Rough-stalked | , | 0,000 | 20,200 | |
| meadow grass | 9,900 | 900 | 29,700 | 26,100 |
| Serradella | | | 200 | |
| Swect vernal | 200 | | 900 | 500 |
| Annual sweet ver- | 200 | | 300 | 000 |
| nal grass | | 5,400 | 2,200 | 5,400 |
| Tall oat grass | 300 | | 1,500 | 300 |
| Tall paspalum | 6,500 | | 13,200 | 4,400 |
| Velvet grass | 1,200 | | 5,900 | 19,400 |
| Wood meadow grass | 2,400 | 2,400 | 22,700 | 19,900 |
| Yallow | | 200 | 200 | 700 |
| Carpet grass | | | 5,000 | |
| | | (0) 11 | Communication of the communica | (2) |

(1) All from Canada. (2) All from France. (3) 1,029,700 pounds from France, 288,200 pounds from Germany, 77,000 pounds from Chile, 55,000 pounds from Hungary, 44,200 pounds from Scotland, 43,400 pounds from England (all of Chilean origin), 27,500 pounds from Canada. (4) 106,600 pounds from Germany, 55,000 pounds from Czechoslovakia, 54,300 pounds from Poland, 8,400 pounds from England. (5) 239,600 pounds from Holland, 130,100 pounds from Japan,

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ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Wholesale Field Seeds

First and Victor Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

32,700 pounds from France. (6) 67,100 pounds from Ireland, 64,900 pounds from New Zealand, 5,500 pounds from Scotland. (7) 39,100 pounds from Argentina, 32,500 pounds from France, 26,700 pounds from Ireland, 6,700 pounds from Holland. (8) 44,100 pounds from Germany, 44,100 pounds from Hungary, 22,000 pounds from Czechoslovakia.

SEEDS AT TOLEDO

Southworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio, in their letter of March 7, say: Although both cash and March Clover ruled higher this week, market eased off some on increased offerings. Cash still command-ing good premium. March liquidation appears over. Better demand has sprung up for both our old and new prime seed. Dealers reporting improvement in cash demand. There is very little fresh speculative buying in March, and the principal support is short covering the removal of hedges against sales of cash seed. No deliveries on March as long as of cash seed. No deliveries on March as long as cash is selling at a premium. Buyers who require Clover for spring sowing should not overlook quality of Toledo prime, which shows high percentage both purity and germination. Will gladly send samples of identical lots on request. Receipts of Clover this week 791 bags, shipments 1,309. Prime inspected this week 300 bags, total season to date 6,155 compared with 12,750 year ago. New York reports imports 1,720 sacks.

Both Alsike and Timothy ruled strong and sharply higher this week. Good demand for both cash and futures, with trade more active. There were liberal deliveries of both on March contracts, but most of it went into strong hands. Some of it already merchandised and is being shipped. Receipts of Alsike this week 35 bags, shipments 697. Receipts of Timothy 862 bags, shipments 1,001. New York reports exports 330 bags of Timothy.

FAVORABLE WEATHER RESULTS IN GOOD SEED BUSINESS

By C. K. TRAFTON

During the month under review climatic conditions were favorable in the main over wide areas in the Eastern States and as a consequence the volume of business in field seeds was generally reported as decidedly satisfactory. periods of severe weather were followed by more moderate conditions, leading to expectations of an early spring. Hence the majority of large distributors have displayed a more confident attitude much of the time, considering the outlook good for still larger dealings in the near future. As a consequence, while prices for the majority of varieties are practically the same as noted a month

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ago, the tone is generally described as much firmer as stocks of practically all kinds are light; while in the instance of imported seeds there is no indication that they can be replenished on anything like an advantageous basis.

COLD HITS WASHINGTON STATE

That the new bill being considered by Washington law makers, calling for a new loan to wheat farmers, is a timely one is emphasized by reports coming in during the last few days in February, stating that cold weather has been fatal to the Rosalia grain district. Virtually all the Winter wheat in this area was destroyed by recent cold weather. To the north there are occasional fields that will come through all right, owing to the fact that they were protected by a light snow. Some varieties of seed wheat are scarce.

The Shotwell Seed Company at Ord, Neb., has been bought by August Peterson.

Capitalized at \$5,000, the Lockhart-Antone Seed Company was organized at Lockhart, Texas.

Capitalized at \$100,000, the Reist Seed Company of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated.

A new brick building, 50x100 feet, is to be built for the World's Seed Store at Texarkana, Ark.

The capital stock of the Barry Seed Company of Chicago, Ill., has been decreased from \$25,000 to

The Los Angeles Seed Company has completed an addition of 120 feet to its warehouse at Los Angeles, Calif.

A new branch seed handling plant has been opened at Twin Falls, Idaho, for the Rogers Bros. Seed Company.

The name of the Bowman Bros. Seed Company at Concordia, Kan., has been changed to the Bowman Seed Company.

The capital stock of the N. L. Willet Seed Company of Augusta, Ga., has been increased from \$30,000 to \$100,000. N. L. Willet is president.

George Louie is now with the Archias Seed Store Corporation, Sedalia, Mo. He was formerly with the Henry Field Seed Company of Shenandoah, Iowa.

The warehouse of the Tri-State Fruit Company at Moscow, Idaho, has been bought by the M. A. Mead Seed Company. The company will expand its operations.

Capitalized at \$100,000, the St. John Seed Company has been incorporated at Worthington, Minn. John G. Dill, Sr., and W. B. Webb are interested in the firm.

Trobaugh Bros., seed dealers and implement dealers, and the Anderson Hardware Company of Morristown, Tenn., have recently been consolidated as the Anderson-Trobaugh Company and will carry a complete line of hardware, implements, seeds, etc.

John G. Hoss, Samuel A. Giffin are interested in the Northwestern Seed Company which was recently formed at Omaha, Neb., capitalized at \$200,-T. E. Stevens is the principal stockholder.

For Sale

MACHINERY

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE

Twenty-five horse Y; 35-horse Primm. A. H. Mc-DONALD, 547 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDMEN TAKE NOTICE

On the night of September 29th, there was stolen from my office five bags of Dickinson's "Globe" brand medium Red Clover. Liberl reward. HENRY B. McVEIGH, New Sharon, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY FOR SALE

Pulleys, 1,000; all sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Elevator belts and buckets and supplies. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY. 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE

60-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse.

50-horsepower Otto.

25-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse.

50 other sizes.

A. H. McDONALD, 547 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Offices have been taken at Sixth and Pacific Streets and extensive warehouse space in the M. E. Smith Company's building.

The interests of Ed Frazier in the Sikeston Seed Company of Sikeston, Mo., have been bought by Albert Daily his partner. He will conduct it as the Sikeston Store.

The plant once used by the Plansifter Milling Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., is now used by the Enterprise Seed Company, which handles a line of flour, seed and feed.

The establishment of seed cleaning depots will be recommended by Hon. Dr. Jamieson, special agricultural committee chairman of the Ontario Legislature, in his report to be given soon.

Whitmore & Burg were recently organized at Wausau, Wis., by Edward L. Whitmore and O. M. Burg to conduct a seed business. They have leased a portion of a building there for a warehouse.

Guy C. Eaby of Paradise has bought at receiver's sale the Lapark Seed & Plant Company at Lancaster, Pa. The purchase price was \$80,000. He will not continue the business, but will sell the machinery and buildings.

W. B. Ewing and S. P. Gibson have incorporated at Nashville, Tenn., as the Ewing-Gibson Seed Company. The company carries a general line of garden and field seeds, together with poultry supplies, etc. Messrs. Ewing and Gibson were formerly associated with McKay, Reece & Co.

ELEVATORS AND MILLS

GENUINE BARGAIN

Indiana elevator for sale, well located in city of 12,000, in good dairy and farm country. Well established feed business, which will show handsome profit every year, in connection. Owners have too many irons in the fire. INDIANA, Box 3, care AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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For sale or exchange at a genuine bargain.

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Brick mill bulding, three-stories, on stone basement, with brick warehouse adjoining. Frame warehouse; thoroughly equipped elevator; two steel tanks, each with approximate capacity 55,000 bushels; daily mill capacity 300 barrels flour, and 168,000 lbs. of meal. Plant properly managed and operated will produce one-half to one million dollar business annually.

Wonderful opportunity for party who understands the milling business and has the money and ability tc operate it, not only as a milling industry, but as a profitable, wholesale and retail grain business.

Can be bought at a figure far less than its actual value.

Best possible reasons for selling.

P. L. DOWNS, Temple, Texas.



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Trained ratters. Good hunters. M. BREMAN CO., Danville, Ill.

WANTED

Bean and pea pickings and millings, also low germination stock. GEORGE W. YOUNG CO., Owosso, Mich.

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Thirty acres devoted to peonies, best commercial varieties. Write for wholesale list. GILBERT H. WILD & SON, Sarcoxie, Mo.

FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS

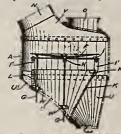
Mixed cars of flour and mill feeds in 100-pound sacks are our specialties. Would like to send you a trial order to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURK CO., Springfield, March 15, 1925

THE AMERICAN ELEVATOR AND GRAIN TRADE

GRAIN TRADE PATENTS

Continued from Page 626

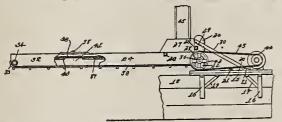
dust and light particles removed from the grain and to permit of the passage therethrough of the current of air, an expansion chamber in the lower portion of said pipe, means for connecting said pipe with a blower, means of collecting said dust and light particles in the lower part of said expansion chamber, and



damper means for discharging said dust and light materials from the bottom of said expansion chamber without interrupting the flow of air.

Grain elevator.—John E. Bosserman, Murray, Iowa. Filed February 20, 1923. No. 1,524,381.

Claim: In a device of the class described, a plat-form having brackets attached to its lower side, said brackets being provided with clamps, said clamps be-



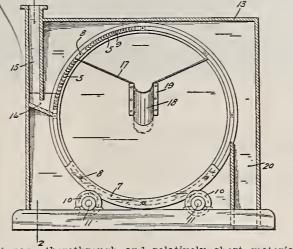
ing designed to clamp on the upper edge of one of the grain doors and hold the platform in a horizontal position, a base member pivotally mounted on said platform, a motor on said base, a conveyor having one end attached to said base member, and means for driving said conveyor from said motor.

Bearing Date of February 3, 1925

Grain car door.—Joseph E. Drake, Blue Rapids, Kan. Filed March 8, 1923. No. 1,525,280. Grain separator.—William P. Buchan, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed April 18, 1923. No. 1,524,909. See cut.

Claim: A separator comprising a separating shell provided with approximately V-shaped angular passages extended therethrough from one surface to the other thereof, and means for moving said separating surface so as to cause the same to alternately re-

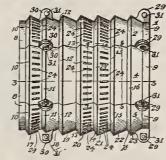
verse its opposite surfaces in respect to top and bottom, said V-shaped passages having such angular bends that relatively long material such as oats will



not pass therethrough and relatively short material such as wheat will pass therethrough.
Grain scourer.—George M. Kemp, Williamsport,

Md. Filed October 31, 1924. No. 1,525,398. See

Claim: A grain scourer comprising a cylinder provided with a series of integral L-shaped parts, each of said parts having its inner face provided with



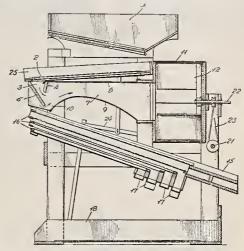
certain of said parts provided with slots opening into transversely extending spaced teeth forming pockets, the pockets of said parts.

Bearing Date of February 10, 1925

Grain and seed cleaner.—Charles N. Hatfield, Fountain City, Ind. Filed July 21, 1923. No. 1,526,-416. See cut.

Claim: In a grain and seed cleaner, a vibratory screen, a screen board thereunder, a discharge chute

at the lower end of said screen and screen board and having oppositely inclined imperforate walls, the outer of which is the longer and both of which terminate at their upper ends closely adjacent said screen and screen board, a fan, and a fan casing having an air duct extension having a single arched humped lower wall providing a contracted middle portion and flaring end portions, the lower wall of one of said



flaring end portions being inclined oppositely to and receiving material discharged from said longer wall of said chute and forming herewith a second and lower chute and the lower wall of the other flaring end portion being downwardly inclined and having at its lower end an uninterrupted junction with the fan casing, said air duct having free and unobstructed communication with the lower end of the upper chute and with the upper end of the lower chute.

IN the year 1924, Vancouver broke all past records for grain shipments exporting 55,111,800 bush-In the year 1923 the grain shipments were 31,704,340 bushels.

FIFTY-TWO grain elevators were constructed last year by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, a growers' organization, making a total of 435 elevators in Saskatchewan owned and operated by the company. The latest returns show that there are 2,433 country grain elevators in the province; 948 in Alberta; 684 in Manitoba; five in British Columbia; and one in Ontario, making a total of 4,071 country elevators in Canada. addition there are 98 large terminal elevators in the Dominion, making the grand total of eleva-







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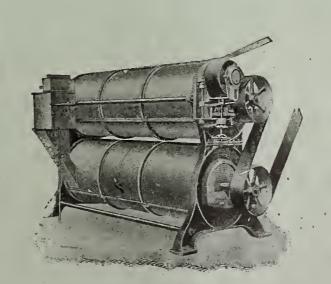
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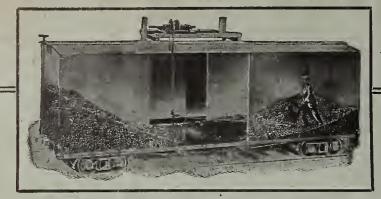
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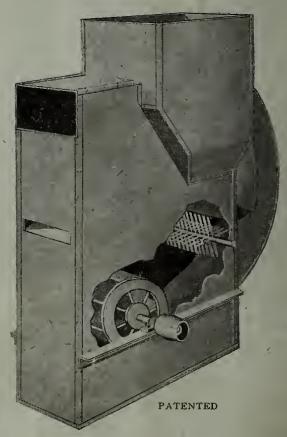
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